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Catalog and bibliography of Neotropical and Mexican Chironomidae

(Insecta, Diptera)

By Martin Spies and Friedrich Reiss

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A comprehensive inventory of Chironomidae from the Neotropical faunal region is provided, closing the last remaining gap in coverage of the world by similar treatments. The catalog contains 709 validly named species and 155 validly named genera in 10 subfamilies. The distribution of genus and species numbers among subfamilies is given, and compared to other world regions.

A detailed commentary on individual taxa explains taxonomic background, problems, and solutions proposed by the authors. Nomenclatural changes are made as follows. Replacement names: *Chironomus joni*, nom. nov. for *Chironomus jonmartini* Sublette & Sasa; *Cricotopus currani*, nom. nov. for *Cricotopus insolitus* Curran; *Tanypus lenzi*, nom. nov. for *Pelopia marginata* Lenz. A lectotype is designated for the latter species. New generic placements: *Axarus ochros* (Walley in Curran), comb. nov.; *Cryptotendipes daktylos* (Walley in Curran), comb. nov.; *Phaenopsectra magellanica* (Edwards), comb. nov.; *Rheotanytarsus meridionalis* (Johannsen), comb. nov.; *Rheotanytarsus pela* (Roback), comb. nov.; *Tanytarsus breda* (Roback), comb. nov.; *Thienemannuella costalis* (Edwards), comb. nov. Elevations to species level: *Tanypus elongatus* Kieffer, stat. nov. and *Tanypus transversalis* Kieffer, stat. nov. New synonymy: *Chironomus xanthus* Rempel is the senior synonym of both *Chironomus domizii* Paggi, syn. nov. and *Chironomus sancticarloi* Strixino & Strixino, syn. nov.

The correct name for the Palearctic type species of *Brillia* Kieffer is *Brillia bifida* (Kieffer), since *Chironomus modestus* Meigen, 1830, is a junior primary homonym of *Chironomus modestus* Say, 1823.

A complete bibliography is given, comprising all references known to the authors as containing information relevant to Neotropical Chironomidae.

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Resumen

Se presenta un inventario completo de los Chironomidae de la región zoogeográfica neotropical, cerrando así el último vacío mundial respecto a tratamientos similares. El catálogo contiene 709 especies con nombres válidos y 155 géneros válidos en 10 subfamilias. Se indica la distribución de números de especies y géneros en las subfamilias, la que se compara con otras partes del mundo.

Un comentario detallado sobre algunos taxa particulares explica el fondo taxonómico, los problemas y las soluciones propuestas por los autores. Cambios de nomenclatura han sido hechos como indica lo siguiente. Nombres de reemplazo: *Chironomus joni*, nom. nov. para *Chironomus jonmartini* Sublette & Sasa; *Cricotopus currani*, nom. nov. para *Cricotopus insolitus* Curran; *Tanypus lenzi*, nom. nov. para *Pelopia marginata* Lenz. Para la última especie ha sido designado un lectotipo. Nuevas posiciones genéricas: *Axarus ochros*

(Walley en Curran), comb. nov.; *Cryptotendipes daktylos* (Walley en Curran), comb. nov.; *Phaenopsectra magellanica* (Edwards), comb. nov.; *Rheotanytarsus meridionalis* (Johannsen), comb. nov.; *Rheotanytarsus pela* (Roback), comb. nov.; *Tanytarsus breda* (Roback), comb. nov.; *Thienemanniella costalis* (Edwards), comb. nov. Elevaciones a nivel de especie: *Tanypus elongatus* Kieffer, stat. nov., y *Tanypus transversalis* Kieffer, stat. nov. Sinonimia nueva: *Chironomus xanthus* Rempel es el sinónimo más antiguo para las dos especies *Chironomus domizii* Paggi, syn. nov., y *Chironomus sancticaroli* Strixino & Strixino, syn. nov.

El nombre correcto para la especie paleártica tipo de *Brillia* Kieffer es *Brillia bifida* (Kieffer), porque *Chironomus modestus* Meigen, 1830, es un homónimo primario de *Chironomus modestus* Say, 1823.

Se da una bibliografía completa que presenta todas las referencias conocidas a los autores, que contienen informaciones relevantes para quironómidos neotropicales.

Resumo

Um inventário abrangente de Chironomidae da região faunística neotropical é apresentado preenchendo o último vazio em termos mundiais, tratando-se de trabalhos similares. O catálogo contém 709 espécies com nomes válidos em 155 gêneros com nomeação válida em 10 subfamílias. É dada a distribuição do número de gêneros e espécies nas subfamílias e comparada com outras regiões do mundo.

São feitos comentários detalhados sobre alguns taxa que explicam bases taxonômicas, problemas e soluções propostas pelos autores. São propostos novos nomes: *Chironomus joni*, nom. nov. para *Chironomus jonmartini* Sublette & Sasa; *Cricotopus curranii*, nom. nov. para *Cricotopus insolitus* Curran; *Tanypus lenzi*, nom. nov. para *Pelopia marginata* Lenz. O lectótipo é designado para a última espécie. São feitas novas combinações: *Axarus ochros* (Walley em Curran), comb. nov.; *Cryptotendipes daktylos* (Walley em Curran), comb. nov.; *Phaenopsectra magellanica* (Edwards), comb. nov.; *Rheotanytarsus meridionalis* (Johannsen), comb. nov.; *Rheotanytarsus pela* (Roback), comb. nov.; *Tanytarsus breda* (Roback), comb. nov.; *Thienemanniella costalis* (Edwards), comb. nov. São elevados a nível de espécie: *Tanypus elongatus* Kieffer, stat. nov., e *Tanypus transversalis* Kieffer, stat. nov. Novas sinonimias: *Chironomus xanthus* Rempel é sinônimo sênior de ambos *Chironomus domizii* Paggi, syn. nov., e *Chironomus sancticaroli* Strixino & Strixino, syn. nov.

O nome correto para a espécie-tipo paleártica do gênero *Brillia* Kieffer é *Brillia bifida* (Kieffer), porque *Chironomus modestus* Meigen, 1830, é um homônimo júnior primário de *Chironomus modestus* Say, 1823.

Uma lista bibliográfica completa é apresentada, contendo todas as referências conhecidas pelos autores com informações relevantes sobre Chironomidae neotropicais.

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1 General information

1.1 Introduction

Motivation. Any research in taxonomy – as well as in disciplines depending on solid taxonomic foundations, such as ecology, phylogeny, and biogeography – requires at its beginning an up-to-date and comprehensive inventory of the available information on a relevant scale: at global, continental, or lower geographic levels.

For the Chironomidae, the Neotropical faunal region – comprising the Caribbean, Central and South America – until now was the last major part of the world, for which the above prerequisite had not been met. Ashe et al. (1987) provide numbers of genera and species by subfamily for six major biogeographic regions including the Neotropics, and give presence/absence records by genera, but presentation of data at the individual species level was beyond the scope of their work. Beginning in 1966, an attempt at taking stock of South American Diptera was made – edited by N. Papavero – resulting in separately published treatments of most families (e.g. Wirth 1974). However, this series has since ceased short of completion, and without a volume on the Chironomidae. The only continent-wide listing of species in this family was Hunter's (1900) "Catalogue of the Diptera of South America", but that appeared more than half a century before the first systematic, long-term studies began to reduce a knowledge deficit which, relative to other continents, had been growing for decades.

To close this gap, the present authors – building on a long-standing tradition of work at the Zoologische Staatssammlung which has resulted in voluminous collections of museum-quality specimen and reference materials – are here undertaking to provide the first modern-day inventory on Neotropical Chironomidae.

In the southern Americas especially, recent years have brought about increased interest and activities concerning this family of insects and its importance in aquatic ecology, water quality issues, biodiversity, etc. It is the hope of the authors that in all such fields the documentation presented here will serve at the same time as practical tool and reference guide, both aiding and stimulating further research.

Concept. Reliable knowledge of the chironomid fauna in the Neotropical region still has to be considered as comparatively poor (compare chapter 1.2). Hundreds of undiscovered species can be expected to exist, and most genera and higher categories will await revision for some time to come. When working with specimens in detail there is, therefore, still no substitute for direct encounters with the primary taxonomic literature.

Under these circumstances, and looking at the present work primarily as a gateway to those sources, we have felt it both necessary and justifiable to not include all types of data considered in comparable previous publications, in order to render the practical use of the present one as easy as possible. Specifically, Ashe's (1983) "A catalogue of chironomid genera and subgenera..." constitutes an easily accessible and indispensable recent reference to chironomid taxonomy at the genus-group level. Therefore, the present work, rather than repeating a large volume of such data, frequently refers the reader to Ashe (op. cit.), unless any part of the information given there requires emendation.

Scope. As reflected in the title, by including all information on the chironomid fauna of Mexico the area covered here has been extended beyond the previously drawn limits of the Neotropical region, creating a slight overlap with the current Nearctic catalog (Oliver et al. 1990, Oliver & Dillon 1994). Since the exact course of the regional boundary is not defined on a small scale, considering this country in its entirety avoids potentially erroneous exclusions and tedious attempts to exactly identify each reported Mexican study site and its proper biogeographic affinity.

The Bermuda Islands Chironomidae are not covered by the Nearctic catalog (op. cit.), and are also excluded here. See Woodley & Hilburn (1994) for a listing of relevant records.

In all other cases, the geographic scope of this study has been limited to match the boundaries established in the available treatments of neighboring regions (Afrotropical region = AF: Freeman & Cranston 1980; Antarctica and subantarctic islands = ANT: Evenhuis 1989; Australasia and Oceania = AU: Cranston & Martin 1989). In detail, this excludes the Florida Keys (see Nearctic catalog = NE: op. cit.), Easter Island and Sala y Gómez (see AU), as well as South Georgia and other subantarctic lands (see ANT). Included are (if records are available) all other island groups between the Eastern Pacific Ridge to the West of the Central and South American mainlands, and the Midatlantic Ridge to the East.

Within the above geographic limits, the present work is integrating all the applicable information available to the authors up to 30 September, 1996. However, fossil or subfossil (e.g. amber) forms are not treated here. Evenhuis (1994) provides an excellent global reference to such taxa.

The first author is maintaining databases for all information relevant to the contents of this work. Updates to the catalog lists and bibliography are intended to be produced at intervals dependent on taxonomic turnover. Readers are kindly requested to report additions, errors, etc. to help improve future editions.

Structure. Where necessary, each of the chapters in the present work contains its separate introductory section providing explanations to the respective organization and presentation of the data.

The taxonomic information (section 2) is divided into three sub-chapters: First, there is the main catalog containing those entries relating to records of named species. A second listing gives information on genera only known from the Neotropics through records of unnamed species. In the third chapter we offer a taxonomic commentary to explain historic background, problems, and our proposed solutions.

The bibliographic section 3 integrates those titles we have verified as pertaining to Neotropical Chironomidae with all other references cited in this publication.

1.2 Results overview

With the discovery of *Buchonomyia brundini* in Costa Rica, 10 of the 11 currently recognized subfamilies of Chironomidae have now been documented as occurring in the Neotropics. Still absent are only the Usambaromyiinae (Andersen & Sæther 1994), so far exclusively recorded from the Afrotropical region. As far as is known, this result places the southern Americas at the top of all biogeographic regions by subfamilial diversity.

The presently known quantitative composition of the Neotropical chironomid fauna, and the respective contributions of each subfamily are given in table 1.

A comparison with table 3 of Ashe et al. (1987) shows that over the last decade the number of recorded genera has risen sharply (1987: 109 genera), and the species number has almost doubled (1987: 369 species). With worldwide total numbers of chironomid genera ranging around 307 (Ashe et al. 1987) to 355 (Ashe 1983), the present catalog contains just under 50 %. However, more than one third of the genera recognized here could not be identified with the highest degree of taxonomic certainty (table 1, columns 2+3). Similarly, nearly 15 % of the listed species had to be categorized as nomina dubia. On the other hand, the number of names placed in synonymy appears to be relatively low. All of these results are most likely the

Table 1. Numbers of Neotropical chironomid genera and species, and percentage shares of the species total, by subfamilies.

Subfamilies	Genera				Species				
	with named species	without	dubia	sub- totals	certae sedis	un- placed valid	dubiae	sub- totals No.	%
Aphroteniinae	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	2	0.3
Buchonomyiinae	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	0.1
Chilenomyiinae	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	0.1
Chironominae	46	13	1	60	279	7	47	333	47.0
Diamesinae	6	–	–	6	13	–	–	13	1.8
Orthocladiinae	33	12	2	47	95	20	14	129	18.2
Podonominae	5	–	1	6	81	–	1	82	11.6
Prodiamesinae	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Tanypodinae	15	11	–	26	74	15	17	106	15.0
Telmatogetoninae	3	–	–	3	12	–	–	12	2.0
subfam. unknown	–	–	1	1	–	7	23	30	4.2
Totals	111	39	5	155	558	49	102	709	

consequences of a later onset and historically low density of modern taxonomic endeavours in the Neotropics. They also point out the extents of progress in our knowledge of this fauna, both that recently made and those yet to be expected.

On the level of subfamilies, only the Chironominae, Orthocladiinae, and Tanypodinae have been affected by large-scale additions.

The Chironominae show by far the most dramatic additions, and are expected to continue gaining in similar fashion. The recently published revision of *Polypedilum* from the Amazon region (Bidawid & Fittkau 1996, Bidawid-Kafka 1996) has pushed the number of Neotropical species in that genus from 13 to 64, with the latter figure constituting more than 10 % of all indubitable species listed in this catalog. In terms of proportions of the total species number, the Chironominae have now reached the range of percentages with which they are represented in other world regions containing tropical areas.

Although absolute numbers of Neotropical Orthocladiinae taxa – as compared to 1987 levels – have increased considerably, the subfamily proportion has fallen to the lowest percentage computed for any region. The Podonominae, while also relatively losing points due to the large gains in Chironominae taxa, still remain at highest world levels, rivalled only by their Australasian relatives. The Tanypodinae, with an increase greater than 100 % of the 1987 species number, remain well within the percentage range set by the other continental faunas.

Interestingly, the subfamilies Aphroteniinae, Diamesinae, and Podonominae, for which Brundin (1966) provided detailed Neotropical treatments, have seen almost no changes over the thirty years following their revision. It is quite possible, then, that the recent changes in and present proportions of, for example, the Chironominae and Orthocladiinae are significantly influenced by the respective taxonomic attention the subfamilies have historically received, and not just by their representation in the fauna. More importantly, in the view of the present authors this “lasting value” of Brundin’s work clearly shows the most promising way toward a comprehensive taxonomy of Neotropical Chironomidae: genus group level revisions on a larger than local geographic scale, with specific attention to phylogenetic and zoogeographic issues.

1.3 Acknowledgements

The foundation of this work, the bibliographic database, has been immensely strengthened through the help of numerous library personnel, who have to be thanked here in one anonymous sweep.

Several colleagues also helped with obtaining or evaluating literature. Thanks for that go to Dr. C. De la Rosa, Prof. E. J. Fittkau, Dr. S. Frommer, Dra. M. Marchese, Ms. M. Messias, Prof. S. J. de Oliveira, Dra. A. C. Paggi, Dr. G. S. Robinson, Ms. L. Stur, and Ms. S. Wiedenbrug.

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Special thanks are due Prof. G. Haszprunar, director of the Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich, for kindly granting the first author the full use of ZSM facilities, as well as some financial support for part of this work.

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2 Taxonomy

2.1 Main catalog

Classification. To reduce the number of individual lists to be surveyed when looking for particular taxa, the systematic categories used to sort entries have been restricted to subfamily, genus, species, and subspecies. Introducing further separations at the tribal and subgeneric levels would have spread the data to an unproductive number of different subheadings. Moreover, the subgeneric position of many species is uncertain at this time.

Where necessary within any category, the listing of all definitively placed entries is followed by additional subheadings in the order of decreasing taxonomic precision: 1. Unplaced valid taxa, 2. Nomina dubia, 3. Invalid names, 4. Unavailable names. Taxonomic status was evaluated according to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1985). Although it is never possible for everybody to agree 100 % with a large body of regulations such as the Code's, the cataloging of taxa for a major world region is not meaningful without an international standard. And the ICZN is at present the only generally recognized guideline available.

Under each subheading, items are given in alphabetical order of the respective first names appearing in the entries. For example, taxa placed under "Nomina dubia" at the subfamily level are not sequenced strictly by species, but first by their presently valid genus (and subgenus) names.

As the criterion to separate "unplaced valid" names and nomina dubia (validly published, but of uncertain usage) we employed the information available on the taxon's type material. If there is solid evidence from whatever source that comparison with such a specimen standard is possible, we feel that not even the lack of adequate published descriptions justifies placing the name in doubt. On the other hand, unless there is at least one correctly identified true autapomorphy, many chironomid descriptions examined for this catalog – including some rather detailed ones – would not establish unmistakable identity of a species if its type material was unavailable or incomplete.

Generally – in accordance with the scientific principle of reproducibility, one of the ideas behind the International Code – the authors wish to reemphasize the type concept as one of the major pillars of taxonomic work. As the reader may derive from the accompanying commentary (chapter 2.3), practically all the cases of major instability in chironomid nomenclature encountered in our study result from historic taxonomic actions taken without due examination of type specimens.

In any instances of conflict between different regulations of the Code we have favored nomenclatorial stability over other principles (e.g. priority).

The present chapter is concluded with a list of Neotropical taxa which at some time in the past were erroneously placed under Chironomidae, but have since been transferred to other families.

Entry format. As in the following example, each genus entry line with the name, author(s), date, and page number is, where applicable, followed by information on nomenclature, the type species, variant spellings, and generic synonyms.

Example: entry at the genus level

Genus *Genera* Author, 19xx: yy.

Repl. name for *Genus* Author, 18xx (preocc. by Author, 17xx). Type sp.: *G. neotropicus* Author, 18xx: yy (orig. des.). Incorr. subseq. spelling: "Gennera".

However – to avoid space-consuming repetitions – the reader is referred to the page number in Ashe's (1983) "A catalogue of chironomid genera and subgenera..." for all those data given there which do not require emendation. Only the names of generic synonyms actually used in the Neotropical literature are again recorded. Analogously, publications of originally extralimital genus descriptions without any Neotropical information have NOT been included in our reference list. Most such citations are also available in Ashe (1983).

A species entry (see example below) begins with the name in its correct spelling. The presently assigned genus name is only leading off this line, if the species has not been definitively placed. The subsequent information on author, date, and page number of the relevant publication is set within brackets if the species was originally established in a different genus. In such cases – after any necessary nomenclatorial notes (e.g. "comb. nov.") – the name of the original genus is attached in brackets, separated from the preceding data by a semicolon.

The use of brackets has been maintained not only for formal reasons, but because they can be helpful in data surveys such as name comparisons for homonyms, etc.

Example: entry at the species level

specificum (Author, 18xx: yy) [nec Author & Author, 19xx (jun. prim. homonym)]; (*Genus*). M, F, P. Type loc. not given; Country A (Island group), Country B, Other world regions. Jun. syn.: *Genus species* Author, 19xx: yy.

Next in each species entry, the life stages described in the original paper are given in the order in which they appeared there (for abbreviations see appendix, chapter 4.2). Then, the known distribution is listed as: present-day country harboring the type locality; further countries in alphabetical order, abbreviations for any other major biogeographic regions inhabited by the species.

Where necessary, the entry continues with information on variant spellings, and synonyms. Finally, if the taxonomic commentary (chapter 2.3) contains discussions pertinent to the species in question, a reference is indicated by the character sequence !C!, followed by the running number(s) of the relevant commentary item(s), for example: !C! 20.

Typographics. Typesettings in **boldface italics**, conveying the most prominent typographical status in this chapter, have been reserved exclusively for the individual catalog entry occurrences of those verified Neotropical taxa names, which are here considered both valid and of defined (not dubious) usage.

Additional quotes of such names (e.g. in type species information), as well as the names of junior synonyms, extralimital valid species, nomina dubia, and invalid but available names (junior homonyms) have been set in *regular italics*.

Unavailable names (nomina nuda, incorrect spellings) are shown as “normal typeface”, between quotation marks, to avoid their confusion with workable taxonomic entities.

Nomenclature. Spellings of species names have been changed as mandated by the ICZN, for example to match the gender of the associated genus name. However, some formally required changes may have been overlooked, because gender determinations are sometimes difficult, as are evaluations of adjectival status for species names.

Previous spellings prior to gender suffix changes made in this catalog are only specifically signalled in species entries where otherwise misunderstandings appeared likely (e.g. with *ruber* replacing *rubrum*, but not under *alaskense* for *alaskensis*).

Taxonomic references. Within each taxon entry, the first bibliographic information given relates to the publication to which the current name is credited. Where necessary, any additional works (e.g. a preceding one resulting in a nomen nudum) are mentioned either immediately attached (see above example: entry at the species level), or in a corresponding commentary item.

For citations of genus descriptions from extralimital material the reader is referred to Ashe (1983), and such titles are not included in the present bibliography.

In cases of authors with multiple name variations appearing in the literature (e.g. Strixino, S. T., and Trivinho Strixino, S.), each individual citation follows the name version used in the respective relevant publication. For additional explanations on the presentation of authors' names, as well as on publication dates, see the introduction to chapter 3.

Geographic data. Distributional records have been assigned to countries to the best of our knowledge regarding political boundaries as of 1996. The authors view these data merely as tools to answer scientific questions, with absolutely no political implications to be inferred.

With the exception of island (group) names no state, province, or regional listings have been included, in order to not overload entries with details.

The symbol + in front of a distributional listing signifies a previously unpublished record. The source of the new information is given in brackets immediately after the country name. Such data have been derived from material holdings at ZSM, from personal communications of colleagues, as well as from theses and other “grey” literature. Although the latter do not carry the power for taxonomic validity in the sense of the ICZN, the distributional information included in such works is here considered too important to be excluded.

Distribution outside of the Neotropics as delimited for this catalog is indicated by abbreviations for other major regions (see list in appendix, chapter 4.2) at the end of each geographic listing. Data were mostly taken from current catalogs covering the world as follows: AF - Freeman & Cranston (1980); ANT - Evenhuis (1989); AU - Cranston & Martin (1989); NA - Oliver et al. (1990), Oliver & Dillon (1994); OR - Sublette & Sublette (1973); PA - Ashe & Cranston (1990). Holarctic distribution is represented by the abbreviation HA.

In entries showing an extralimital country as harboring the type locality, the geographic listing only includes the corresponding world region if the taxon has been reported from at least one more country inside that region. For example, since Mexico is being treated as entirely Neotropical, an entry "USA; Costa Rica, NA," indicates the species occurs in Canada as well.

Country listings preceded by a ? are tentative, resulting from doubtful identifications, from cases of older records not reexamined in recent revisionary studies, etc.

If a taxon has been erroneously reported to occur within the geographic limits of the present study, its name is listed in the catalog, but in regular italics typeface only (see above under "Typographics"), and with the distributional record "Not Neotropical".

Subfamily Aphroteniinae

Genus *Paraphrotenia* Brundin, 1966: 352

See Ashe (1983: 40).

excellens Brundin, 1966: 354. M, F, P. Argentina; Chile.

multispinosa Brundin, 1966: 356. P. Chile.

Subfamily Buchonomyiinae

Genus *Buchonomyia* Fittkau, 1955: 403.

See Ashe (1983: 13).

brundini Andersen & Sæther, 1995: 364. M. Costa Rica.

Subfamily Chilenomyiinae

Genus *Chilenomyia* Brundin, 1983a: 33.

See Ashe (1983: 16).

paradoxa Brundin, 1983a: 37. M, F. Chile.

Subfamily Chironominae

Genus *Aedokritus* Roback, 1958: 1

See Ashe (1983: 9).

penicilligerus (Edwards, 1931: 323); (*Chironomus*). M, F. Argentina; Peru. Jun. syn.: *Aedokritus var-dis* Roback, 1958: 2. M, F. Peru.

platynemis (Edwards, 1931: 322); (*Chironomus*). M, F. Argentina.

pruinescens (Edwards, 1931: 324); (*Chironomus*). F. Argentina.

sartis Roback, 1960: 100. M, F. Brazil.

souzalopesi Oliveira & Messias, 1989: 405. M, F. Brazil.

Genus *Apedilum* Townes, 1945: 32.

Resurrected by Epler (1988a); see Ashe (1983: 10).

elachistum Townes, 1945: 33. M, F. USA; Brazil, +Costa Rica (ZSM), Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, ?Uruguay.

subcinctum Townes, 1945: 33. Incorr. (var.) orig. spelling: "succinctum". M, F. USA; Guatemala, Mexico, NA.

Genus *Asheum* Sublette & Sublette, 1983: 34.

Repl. name for *Pedionomus* Sublette, 1964 (preocc. by Gould, 1840). See Ashe (1983: 11).

curticaudatum (Rempel, 1939: 214); (*Polypedilum*). M. Brazil.

Genus *Axarnus* Roback, 1980: 32.

Repl. name for *Anceus* Roback, 1963 (preocc. by Risso, 1816). See Ashe (1983: 12).

ochros (Walley in Curran, 1934: 306), comb. nov.; (*Chironomus*). M, F. Guyana.

rogersi Beck & Beck, 1958: 27. M, F. USA; Costa Rica, +Nicaragua (ZSM).

Genus *Beardius* Reiss & Sublette, 1985: 179.

Type sp.: *B. parvus* Reiss & Sublette, 1985: 183 (orig. des.).

aciculatus Andersen & Sæther, 1996: 40. M. Costa Rica; Mexico.

breviculus Reiss & Sublette, 1985: 189. M. Panamá.

lingulatus Andersen & Sæther, 1996: 41. M. Costa Rica.

parvus Reiss & Sublette, 1985: 183. M, P, L. Venezuela; Brazil, Mexico.

triangulatus Andersen & Sæther, 1996: 43. M. Costa Rica.

Genus *Caladomyia* Säwedel, 1981: 124.

See Ashe (1983: 14).

adulberti Säwedel, 1981: 133. M. Brazil.

castelnaui Säwedal, 1981: 138. M. Brazil.
humboldti Säwedal, 1981: 141. M. Brazil.
kraussi Säwedal, 1981: 139. M. Brazil.
mulleri Säwedal, 1981: 136. M. Brazil.
ortoni Säwedal, 1981: 131. M. Brazil.
pistra Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 54. M. Guatemala; NA.
poppigi Säwedal, 1981: 135. M. Brazil.
spixi Säwedal, 1981: 127. M, Pex. Brazil.

Genus *Camposimyia* Reiss, 1981: 317.
 Repl. name for *Camposia* Reiss, 1972 (preocc. by Desmarest, 1823). See Ashe (1983: 14).
echinata (Reiss, 1972: 52); (*Camposia*). M, Pex. Chile.

Genus *Chirocladius* Picado, 1913: 288.
 See Ashe (1983: 16).
pedipalpus Picado, 1913: 288. L, P. Costa Rica.

Genus *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803: 260.
 See Ashe (1983: 16).
anonymus Williston, 1896: 274. M. St. Vincent; Costa Rica, Puerto Rico, NA.
antarcticus Walker, 1837: 332. M, F. Chile; ?Argentina. !C! 1.
atripennis Rempel, 1939: 213. M, F. Brazil. !C! 2.
atriramus Kieffer, 1925: 75. M. Argentina.
calligraphus Goeldi, 1905: 136. M, F. Brazil; ?Argentina, Colombia, Panamá, ?Virgin Islands (Brit. & U.S.), +NA (Spies et al.; in manuscr.). Jun. syn.: *Tendipes aversa* Roback, 1962: 6. M, F. Panamá. !C! 3.

columbiensis Wülker et al., 1989: 123. L, M. Colombia; Guatemala.
gigas Reiss, 1974a: 4. M, P, L. Brazil; Colombia.
joni, nom. nov. [for *Chironomus jonnartini* Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 32 (preocc. by Lindeberg in Lindeberg & Wiederholm, 1979)]. M, F. Guatemala.
latistylus Reiss, 1974a: 7. M, P, L. Brazil; Colombia.
nitidiventris Edwards, 1931: 320. M. Argentina.
paragigas Reiss, 1974a: 5. M, P, L. Brazil.
plumosus (Linnaeus, 1758: 587); (*Tipula*). A. Type loc. not given (PA); unspecified rec. of Oliver, Dillon & Cranston (1990: 42), HA.
rincon Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 33. M. Guatemala.
riparius Meigen, 1804: 13. M, F. Type loc. not given (PA); ?Argentina, ?Brit. Virgin Islands, HA. !C! 4.
stigmaterus Say, 1823: 15. M. USA; Mexico.
strenzkei Fittkau, 1968c: 240 (for multiple nomina nuda see !C! 5.). M, F, P, L, E. Brazil.
vittiventris Edwards, 1931: 312. M, F. Argentina; Uruguay.
wuelkeri Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 30 [nec *C. wulkeri* Philinkova & Belyanina, 1993: 119; see !C! 6.]. M, F. Guatemala.
xanthus Rempel, 1939: 212. M, F. Brazil; Argentina. Jun. synonyms: *Chironomus domizii* Paggi, 1977b:

103, nov. syn. (M, F, P, L. Argentina), and *Chironomus sancticaroli* Strixino & Strixino, 1981: 333, nov. syn. (M, F, P, L. Brazil). !C! 7.

Nomina dubia in *Chironomus*
argentiniensis Kieffer, 1917: 353. M. Argentina.
attenuatus Walker, 1848: 20. F. Canada; ?Nicaragua, ?Virgin Islands (Brit. & U.S.), NA. !C! 8.
bonaerensis Lynch Arribálzaga, 1181a: Errata. Repl. name for *Chironomus proximus* Lynch Arribálzaga, 1881a: 88 (preocc. by Meigen, 1830). F. Argentina.
cordovensis Weyenbergh, 1886: 127. M, F. Argentina.
dorsalis auctores [nec Meigen, 1818 (misid.)]. Jun. syn.: *Chironomus viridicollis* v. d. Wulp, 1859: 161. HA; ?Argentina, ?Mexico. !C! 9.
fluminicola Weyenbergh, 1886: 127 [not Weyenbergh, 1873: 454, nor 1874: 53, nor 1882: 27 (name not made available; ICZN Article 12a)]. ?F. Argentina.
gualtemaltecus [sic!] Cockerell, 1915: 316. Incorr. subseq. spelling: "gualtematicus". F. Guatemala.
pallidiramus Kieffer, 1925: 74. M, F. Argentina.
petiolatus Kieffer, 1917: 351 ("var. *scutellaris*": p. 352). M, F. Paraguay; ?Argentina, Chile. !C! 10.
pilosidens Kieffer, 1921: 185. M. Paraguay.
redeuns Walker, 1856: 422. Incorr. subseq. spelling: "redenun". F. USA; Jamaica, Haiti, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent.
triornatus Weyenbergh, 1886: 128. A. Argentina.

Genus *Cladopelma* Kieffer, 1921: 274.
 See Ashe (1983: 17).
forcipis (Rempel, 1939: 211); (*Chironomus* (*Cryptochironomus*)). M. Brazil; Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, +Panamá (ZSM), NA. Jun. syn.: *Chironomus* (*Cryptochironomus*) *boydi* Beck, 1962: 91. M. USA.

Genus *Cladotanytarsus* Kieffer, 1921: 277.
 See Ashe (1983: 17).
viridiventris (Malloch, 1915: 491); (*Tanytarsus*). M. USA; ?Mexico. !C! 11.

Genus *Cryptochironomus* Kieffer, 1918: 46.
 See Ashe (1983: 19).
astax Roback, 1960: 97. M. Peru.
fulvus (Johannsen, 1905: 224); (*Chironomus*). P, F. USA; ?Nicaragua, NA. !C! 12.

Genus *Cryptotendipes* Beck & Beck, 1969: 294 [not Lenz, 1941: 34 (name not made available; ICZN Article 13b)].
 See Ashe (1983: 19), but see !C! 13.
daktylos (Walley in Curran, 1934: 307), comb. nov.; (*Chironomus*). M. Guyana. !C! 14.

Genus *Dicrotendipes* Kieffer, 1913: 23.

See Epler (1988b: 6). Jun. syn.: *Limnochironomus* Kieffer, 1920.

aethiops (Townes, 1945: 107); (*Tendipes* (*Limnochironomus*)). M, F. USA; Mexico. Jun. syn.: *Tendipes* (*Limnochironomus*) *figueroai* Vargas, 1952: 48. M. Mexico.

alsinensis (Paggi, 1975: 149); (*Chironomus* (*Dicrotendipes*)). M, P, L. Argentina.

amazonicus Epler, 1988b: 65. M, F. Brazil.

baru Epler, 1996b: 13. M. Costa Rica.

californicus (Johannsen, 1905: 217); (*Chironomus*). A. USA; Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Panamá, Peru.

crypticus Epler, 1987a: 39. M, P, L. USA; ?Paraguay. !C! 15.

dasyllabidus Epler, 1988b: 67. M. Brazil.

demissus Epler, 1988b: 68. M, F. Brazil.

embalsensis Paggi, 1987: 703. M, P, L. Argentina; Chile. !C! 15.

fittkaui Epler, 1988b: 70. M, P. Brazil.

lucifer (Johannsen, 1907: 110); (*Chironomus*). M, F. USA; Guatemala, NA.

modestus (Say, 1823: 13); (*Chironomus*). M. USA; ?Guyana, HA. See !C! 33.

neomodestus (Malloch, 1915: 475); (*Chironomus*). M. USA; Mexico, NA.

nestori Paggi, 1978: 235. M, F, P, L. Argentina.

obrienorum Epler, 1987b: 148. M. Mexico.

palearivillosus Epler, 1988b: 72. M. Costa Rica.

paradasyllabidus Epler, 1988b: 73. M. Brazil.

paterjohni Epler, 1988b: 74. M. Brazil.

pellegriniensis Paggi, 1987: 695. M, P, L. Argentina.

radinovskiyi Epler, 1988b: 76. M. Brazil.

reissi Epler, 1988b: 76. M. Brazil.

sinoposus Epler, 1987b: 152. M. Mexico; Brazil, Colombia, +Costa Rica (ZSM), Dominica, +Nicaragua (ZSM).

soccus Epler, 1988b: 78. M, Pex. Brazil.

villarricensis Contreras-Lichtenberg, 1994: 591. M, F. Chile.

Genus *Einfeldia* Kieffer, 1924: 393.

See Ashe (1983: 22).

atitlanensis Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 37. M, F. Guatemala.

Genus *Endochironomus* Kieffer, 1918: 69.

See Ashe (1983: 22). !C! 16.

subtendens (Townes, 1945: 65); (*Tanytarsus* (*Endochironomus*)). M, F. USA; ?Mexico. !C! 16.

Genus *Endotribelos* Grodhaus, 1987: 237.

Type sp.: *Tendipes* (*Tribelos*) *hesperius* Sublette, 1960: 217 (orig. des. and monotypy).

albatum Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 38. M, F, Pex. Guatemala.

grodhausi Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 39. M, F, P, Lex. Guatemala; Costa Rica.

hesperium (Sublette, 1960: 217); (*Tendipes* (*Tribelos*)). M, F. USA; Mexico.

Genus *Fissimentum* Cranston & Nolte, 1996: 2.

Type sp.: *F. desiccatum* Cranston & Nolte, 1996: 9 (orig. des. and monotypy).

desiccatum Cranston & Nolte, 1996: 9. M, F, P, L. Brazil.

Genus *Glyptotendipes* Kieffer, 1913: 255.

See Ashe (1983: 25).

viridis (Macquart, 1834: 52); (*Chironomus*). PA; Not Neotropical. See !C! 16.

Genus *Goeldichironomus* Fittkau, 1965: 210.

See Ashe (1983: 25). Jun. syn.: *Siolimyia* Fittkau, 1968a.

amazonicus (Fittkau, 1968a: 260); (*Siolimyia*). M, F, Pex, Lex. Brazil; Bahamas, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panamá, Peru, Venezuela, Virgin Islands, NA.

carus (Townes, 1945: 118); (*Tendipes*). M, F. Venezuela; Colombia, Costa Rica, +Nicaragua (ZSM), Panamá, NA. Jun. syn.: *Goeldichironomus pseudopictus* Lichtenberg, 1979b: 93. M, F, ?Pex. Colombia.

fluctuans Reiss, 1974b: 105. M, P, L. Brazil; +Panamá (ZSM), St. Thomas, St. Vincent, NA.

holoprasinus (Goeldi, 1905: 135); (*Chironomus*). M, F. Brazil; Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador (Galápagos Islands), +Nicaragua (ZSM), Panamá, Peru, Virgin Islands (Brit. & U.S.), Venezuela, AU (Hawai'i), NA. Jun. syn.: *Chironomus fulvipilus* Rempel, 1939: 210. M. Brazil.

maculatus Trivinho Strixino & Strixino, 1991b: 594. M, F, P, L. Brazil.

natans Reiss, 1974b: 103. M, P, L. Brazil; ?Argentina.

pictus Reiss, 1974b: 86. M, P, L. Brazil; NA.

serratus Reiss, 1974b: 95. M, ?L. Brazil.

xiborena Reiss, 1974b: 100. M, P, L. Brazil.

Genus *Lauterborniella* Thienemann & Bause in Bause, 1913: 120.

See Ashe (1983: 32).

agrayloides (Kieffer, 1911: 51); (*Tanytarsus*). F. Germany; +Panamá (ZSM), HA.

- Genus *Manoa* Fittkau, 1963: 373.
See Ashe (1983: 33).
obscura Fittkau, 1963: 374. M, F, P, L, T. Brazil.
- Genus *Megacentron* Freeman, 1961: 676.
See Ashe (1983: 33).
cuneicalcar (Edwards, 1931: 308); (*Pseudochironomus*). M. Argentina; +Chile (ZSM).
- Genus *Micropsectra* Kieffer, 1909: 50.
See Ashe (1983: 35).
atitlanensis Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 51. M. Guatemala.
- Genus *Neclamia* Sponis, 1987: 18.
Type sp.: *N. fittkai* Sponis, 1987: 19 (orig. des.).
bergeri Sponis, 1987: 21. M. Brazil.
fittkai Sponis, 1987: 19. M. Brazil.
- Genus *Nilodorum* Kieffer, 1921: 184.
See Ashe (1983: 36). !C! 17.
heterochirus Kieffer, 1921: 184. M. Paraguay. !C! 17.
- Genus *Nilothauma* Kieffer, 1920: 270.
See Ashe (1983: 37).
aleta Roback, 1960: 101. M. Peru.
duena Roback, 1960: 101. M. Peru.
- Genus *Nimbocera* Reiss, 1972: 54.
See Ashe (1983: 37).
patagonica Reiss, 1972: 56. M, P, L. Chile; Argentina.
paulensis Trivinho-Strixino & Strixino, 1991a: 175. L. Brazil.
rhabdomantis Trivinho-Strixino & Strixino, 1991a: 173. L. Brazil.
- Genus *Oukuriella* Epler, 1986a: 157.
Type sp.: *O. albistyla* Epler, 1986a: 158 (orig. des.).
albistyla Epler, 1986a: 158. M. Uruguay; Brazil.
annamae Epler, 1996a: 4. M. Costa Rica.
costaricensis Epler, 1996a: 5. Incorr. orig. spelling: "costaricense" (ICZN Article 31b; *Oukuriella* explicitly proposed as female in gender). M. Costa Rica.
fasciata Epler, 1986a: 162. M. Brazil.
rushii Epler, 1996a: 8. M. Costa Rica.
simulatrix Epler, 1986a: 160. M. Colombia.
- Genus *Parachironomus* Lenz, 1921: 160.
See Ashe (1983: 39).
aberrans Spies, Fittkau & Reiss, 1994: 65. M. Venezuela.
apalai Spies, Fittkau & Reiss, 1994: 66. M. Brazil.
- atroari* Spies, Fittkau & Reiss, 1994: 68. M. Brazil.
camajura Spies, Fittkau & Reiss, 1994: 69. M. Colombia; Brazil.
cayapo Spies, Fittkau & Reiss, 1994: 70. M. Colombia; Brazil, Costa Rica, +Nicaragua (ZSM), Surinam.
directus (Dendy & Sublette, 1959: 514); (*Tendipes* (*Cryptochironomus*)). M. USA; +Mexico, +Nicaragua, +Panamá (all ZSM).
guarani Spies, Fittkau & Reiss, 1994: 72. M. Brazil; Bolivia, Paraguay.
manaos Spies, Fittkau & Reiss, 1994: 73. M. Brazil.
matapi Spies, Fittkau & Reiss, 1994: 74. M. Ecuador; Brazil.
mirim Spies, Fittkau & Reiss, 1994: 76. M. Brazil.
monochromus (v. d. Wulp, 1874: 129); (*Chironomus*). Repl. name for *Chironomus unicolor* v. d. Wulp, 1859: 162 (preocc. by Walker, 1848). M. Netherlands; +Mexico (ZSM), HA.
osa Spies, Fittkau & Reiss, 1994: 73. M. Costa Rica.
puberulus (Edwards, 1931: 321); (*Chironomus* (*Cryptochironomus*)). M. Argentina; Bolivia, Chile.
supparilis (Edwards, 1931: 313); (*Chironomus* (*Cryptochironomus*)). M. Argentina; Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, +Colombia, +Panamá (both ZSM), Paraguay, NA. Jun. syn.: *Parachironomus longistilus* Paggi, 1977: 200. M, F, P, L. Argentina. !C! 18.
ticuna Spies, Fittkau & Reiss, 1994: 85. M. Brazil.
tirio Spies, Fittkau & Reiss, 1994: 86. M, M intersex. Brazil.
vistosus Paggi, 1979: 47. M, F. Argentina.
waika Spies, Fittkau & Reiss, 1994: 90. M. Brazil.
yanomani Spies, Fittkau & Reiss, 1994: 91. M. Brazil; +Bolivia, +Nicaragua (both ZSM).
- Genus *Paralauterborniella* Lenz, 1941: 48.
See Ashe (1983: 40).
nigrohalteralis (Malloch, 1915: 440); (*Chironomus*). M, F. USA; Costa Rica, +Nicaragua (ZSM), HA.
- Genus *Paranilothauma* Sponis, 1987: 11.
Type sp.: *P. reissi* Sponis, 1987: 13 (orig. des. and monotypy).
reissi Sponis, 1987: 13. M, P. Brazil.
- Genus *Paratanytarsus* Thienemann & Bause in Bause, 1913: 120.
See Ashe (1983: 41).
grimmii (Schneider, 1885: 301); (*Chironomus*). L, P, F, E. Germany; +Argentina (ZSM), Chile, Peru, AU, HA.
tolucensis Reiss, 1972: 62. M. Mexico; NA.
- Nomen dubium** in *Paratanytarsus*
argentiniensis Kieffer, 1925: 82. M, F. Argentina.

Genus *Pelomus* Reiss, 1990: 306.

Type sp.: *P. notabilis* Reiss, 1990: 307 (orig. des.).
notabilis Reiss, 1990: 307. M, P. Brazil.
secundus Reiss, 1990: 309. Pex. Brazil.
tertius Reiss, 1990: 311. Pex. Brazil.

Genus *Phaenopsectra* Kieffer, 1921: 274.

See Ashe (1983: 42).

flavipes (Meigen, 1818: 50); (*Chironomus*). F. Type loc. not given; Argentina, Chile (incl. Juan Fernandez Islands), AF, HA.

magellanica (Edwards, 1931: 314), comb. nov.; (*Chironomus* (*Phaenopsectra*)). M. Chile.

Genus *Polypedilum* Kieffer, 1912: 41.

See Ashe (1983: 43).

amataura Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 222. M. Brazil.

aparaí Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 508. M. Brazil.

apiaka Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 510. M. Brazil.

apicatum Townes, 1945: 39. M. USA; Costa Rica, Guatemala.

arara Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 512. M. Brazil.

aripuana Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 210. M. Brazil.

arua Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 172. M. Brazil.

aruakan Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 494. M. Brazil.

asurini Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 184. M. Brazil.

atroari Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 190. M. Brazil.

bakairi Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 526. M. Brazil.

baníva Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 498. M. Brazil.

branquinho Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 213. M. Brazil.

canoeiro Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 183. M. Brazil.

carib Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 501. M. Brazil.

carijona Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 526. M. Brazil.

chiriguano Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 178. M. Brazil.

clavistylus Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 45. M. Guatemala; +Nicaragua (ZSM).

cocama Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 189. M. Brazil.

corniger Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 44. M, F, P, L. Guatemala.

epomis Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 46. M, F, Pex. Guatemala; Costa Rica.

feridae Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 206. M. Brazil.

ge Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 482. M. Brazil.

guarani Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 174. M. Brazil.

irapirapi Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 218. M. Brazil.

jawaperi Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 523. M. Brazil.

juruna Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 170. M. Brazil.

kajapo Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 485. M. Brazil.

kamajura Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 169. M. Brazil.

karaja Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 192. M. Brazil.

karyana Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 522. M. Brazil.

kaxuyana Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 504. M. Brazil.

kuikuro Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 514. M. Brazil.

luteopedis Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 48. M, F, Pex. Guatemala.

marauia Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 220. M. Brazil.

mehinaku Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 490. M. Brazil.

microzoster Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 43. M, F, Pex. Guatemala; Costa Rica.

mundurucu Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 180. M. Brazil.

uahukuwa Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 518. M. Brazil.

obelos Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 50. M, F. Guatemala; Costa Rica, +NA (in colls. M. Spies, J. E. Sublette).

okueima Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 206. M. Brazil.

pardus Townes, 1945: 41. M. USA; Costa Rica, ?St. Vincent. See !C! 22.

paulusi Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 208. M. Brazil.

pseudconvictum Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 194. M. Peru.

pterospilus Townes, 1945: 40. M, F. USA; Costa Rica, Panamá.

purus Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 216. M. Brazil.

quinquesetosum (Edwards, 1931: 315); (*Chironomus* (*Polypedilum*)). M, F. Chile; Argentina.

seorsum (Skuse, 1889: 241); (*Chironomus*). Not Neotropical.

sabbuli Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 200. M. Brazil.

salavoni Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 198. M. Brazil.

salwiti Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 202. M. Brazil.

solimoes Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 228. M. Brazil.

tirio Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 502. M. Brazil.

titicacae Roback & Coffman, 1983: 61. M, F, Pex, L. Peru; Bolivia.

trombetas Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 224. M. Brazil.

tupi Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 166. M. Brazil.

txicao Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 518. M. Brazil.

umayo Roback & Coffman, 1983: 63. M, P, L. Peru.

villcanota Roback & Coffman, 1983: 59. M, P, L. Peru.

wayana Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 530. M. Brazil.

xamatari Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 480. M. Brazil.

xavante Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 486. M. Brazil.

xiborena Bidawid-Kafka, 1996: 226. M. Brazil.

yanomami Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 478. M. Brazil.

yavalapiti Bidawid & Fittkau, 1996: 494. M. Brazil.

Nomina dubia in *Polypedilum*

argentinese Kieffer, 1925: 77. F. Argentina.

clavigerum Kieffer, 1925: 76. M, F. Argentina.

dimidiatum Kieffer, 1925: 77. M, F. Argentina.

hamigerum Kieffer, 1925: 78. M. Argentina.

Genus *Pseudochironomus* Malloch, 1915: 500.

See Ashe (1983: 45). Jun. syn.: *Proriethia* Kieffer, 1921.

viridis (Kieffer, 1925: 79); (*Proriethia*). M. Argentina; Peru.

Nomen dubium in *Pseudochironomus*

fuscus Kieffer, 1925: 81); (*Proriethia*). M. Argentina.

Genus *Rheotanytarsus* Thienemann & Bause in Bause, 1913: 120.

See Ashe (1983: 47).

exiguus (Johannsen, 1905: 294); (*Tanytarsus*). L, P, M, F, T. USA; St. Croix, NA.

globosus Reiss, 1972: 64. M, P. Chile; Argentina.

hamatus Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 52. M, Pex. Guatemala.

lamellatus Reiss, 1972: 67. M. Chile.

meridionalis (Johannsen, 1938: 222), comb. nov.; (*Tanytarsus* (*Rheotanytarsus*)). M, F. Puerto Rico.

pela (Roback, 1960: 105), comb. nov.; (*Calopsectra*). M. Peru.

Nomen dubium in *Rheotanytarsus*

abbreviatus Kieffer, 1925: 81. Incorr. subseq. spelling: "abbreviatus". M. Argentina.

Genus *Riethia* Kieffer, 1917: 203.

See Ashe (1983: 48).

melanoides (Edwards, 1931: 310); (*Pseudochironomus*). M, F. Argentina.

truncatocaudata (Edwards, 1931: 309); (*Pseudochironomus*). M, F. Chile.

Genus *Skutzia* Reiss, 1985: 173.

Type sp.: *S. inopinata* Reiss, 1985: 174 (orig. des.).

bahiensis Reiss, 1985: 175. M. Brazil.

Genus *Stempellina* Thienemann & Bause in Bause, 1913: 120.

See Ashe (1983: 49).

cururui Säwedäl, 1984: 142. M. Brazil.

tarumai Säwedäl, 1984: 144. M, P, T, L. Brazil.

Genus *Stenochironomus* Kieffer, 1919: 44.

See Ashe (1983: 49).

aculeatus Borkent, 1984: 129. M. Brazil.

albidorsalis Borkent, 1984: 112. M, Pex. Brazil.

bacrioris Borkent, 1984: 105. M, Pex, Lex. Ecuador; Brazil.

crusanticus Borkent, 1984: 56. M, F, Pex, Lex. Ecuador; Costa Rica.

discus Borkent, 1984: 98. M. Venezuela.

fittkaui Borkent, 1984: 109. M. Brazil; +Panamá (ZSM).

gladius Borkent, 1984: 108. M, Pex, Lex. Costa Rica; +Panamá (ZSM).

impedens Borkent, 1984: 97. M. Brazil.

innocuus (Williston, 1896: 274); (*Chironomus*). Incorr. subseq. spelling: "innocuous". M. St. Vincent; Costa Rica.

jubatus Borkent, 1984: 116. M, F. Brazil.

leptopus Kieffer, 1906a: 19. Repl. name for *Chironomus longimanus* Williston, 1896: 274 (preocc. by Meigen, 1830). M. St. Vincent; Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico.

licinus Borkent, 1984: 63. M. Brazil.

nudipupa Borkent, 1984: 117. M, F, P, Lex. Costa Rica; Ecuador, Venezuela.

palliaculeatus Borkent, 1984: 130. M. Brazil; Colombia.

pectinatus Borkent, 1984: 106. M, F. Brazil.

prolatus Borkent, 1984: 110. M. Brazil.

quadrinotatus Borkent, 1984: 114. M, F, P, Lex. Costa Rica; Ecuador, Panamá.

reissi Borkent, 1984: 128. M. Brazil.

semifumosus (Edwards, 1931: 321); (*Chironomus* (*Stenochironomus*)). M. Argentina.

townesi Borkent, 1984: 98. M. Venezuela.

triannulatus Borkent, 1984: 113. M, F. Brazil.

varius Borkent, 1984: 130. M, F. Venezuela.

vatus Borkent, 1984: 111. M, Pex. Brazil.

zonarius Borkent, 1984: 126. M. Brazil.

Nomen dubium in *Stenochironomus*

gracilivalva (Kieffer, 1917: 349); (*Chironomus*). M. Peru.

Genus *Tanytarsus* van der Wulp, 1874: 134.

See Ashe (1983: 51). Jun. syn.: *Calopsectra* Kieffer, 1909.

alatus Paggi, 1992: 302. M. Argentina.

branquini Fittkau & Reiss, 1973: 11. M. Brazil.

breda (Roback, 1960: 103), comb. nov.; (*Calopsectra*). M. Peru.

capitatus Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 54. M. Guatemala.

clivusos Reiss, 1972: 69. M, P. Chile; Argentina.

cuicirensis Fittkau & Reiss, 1973: 14. M. Brazil.

cururui Fittkau & Reiss, 1973: 13. M. Brazil.

curvicristatus Contreras-Lichtenberg, 1988: 101. M. Colombia.

fastigatus Reiss, 1972: 75. M, P. Chile; Argentina.

hamatus Reiss, 1972: 73. M, Pex. Chile; Argentina.

hastatus Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 56. M, F, P. Guatemala; +Brazil (ZSM), +Mexico, +Venezuela (ZSM), +NA (in colls. M. Spies, J. E. Sublette, ZSM).

ligulatus Reiss, 1972: 81. M. Brazil.

pandus Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 56. M, F, P. Guatemala; Costa Rica.

paraligulatus Reiss, 1972: 82. M. Chile.

reissi Paggi, 1992: 299. M. Argentina.

rinihuensis Reiss, 1972: 85. M, ?Pex. Chile.

riopreto Fittkau & Reiss, 1973: 9. M. Brazil.

tuberculatus Reiss, 1972: 88. M, P. Chile.

Nomen dubium in *Tanytarsus*

oligotrichus Rempel, 1939: 213. M. Brazil. !C! 19.

Unavailable name combined with *Tanytarsus*

"rothi" Brundin (1956b: 216) nomen nudum (ICZN Article 13a).

Genus *Townisia* Sublette, 1966: 20.

See Ashe (1983: 53).

subaberrans (Walley in Curran, 1934: 306); (*Chironomus*). M. Guyana.

Genus *Xenochironomus* Kieffer, 1921: 273.

See Ashe (1983: 54).

xenolabis Kieffer in Thienemann & Kieffer, 1916: 526. M. Sweden; +Panamá (ZSM), HA, OR.

Genus *Xestochironomus* Sublette & Wirth, 1972: 7.

Repl. name for *Insulanus* Sublette, 1967 (preocc. by Fleutiaux, 1930).

See Ashe (1983: 55).

ankylis Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 51. M. Guatemala.

bulbosus Borkent, 1984: 27. M, F. Venezuela.

comptus Sublette & Wirth, 1972: 9. M, F. Jamaica; Costa Rica, Panamá.

dominicanus Sublette & Wirth, 1972: 10. M. Dominica; St. Vincent.

flinti Sublette & Wirth, 1972: 10. M, F. Dominica; St. Vincent.

furcatus (Johannsen, 1938: 221); (*Chironomus* (*Stenochironomus*)). M. Puerto Rico; Costa Rica. !C! 30.

gilvus Borkent, 1984: 27. M. Venezuela; Costa Rica.

dominicanus Sublette & Wirth, 1972: 13. M. Dominica; Jamaica.

latilobus Borkent, 1984: 29. M, F. Venezuela; +Costa Rica (ZSM).

luteifurcatus Sublette & Wirth, 1972: 14. M, F. Dominica; St. Vincent.

nebulosus Sublette & Wirth, 1972: 15. M. Puerto Rico; Costa Rica.

subletti Borkent, 1984: 25. M, F, P, L. USA; +Panamá (ZSM).

Genus *Zavreliella* Kieffer, 1920: 334.

See Ashe (1983: 55).

acuta Reiss, 1990: 96. M, Pex. Surinam; Brazil, Colombia.

branni Reiss, 1990: 101. M, P, Lex. Ecuador.

curta Reiss, 1990: 109. M. Brazil.

fittkaui Reiss, 1990: 103. M, P, Lex. Brazil.

furcata Reiss, 1990: 104. M, P, L. Brazil.

junki Reiss, 1990: 97. M, Pex, ?L. Venezuela.

lata Reiss, 1990: 110. M. Brazil.

levis Reiss, 1990: 100. M, ?P, ?L. Brazil.

lobata Reiss, 1990: 107. M, Pex. Ecuador.

longiseta Reiss, 1990: 112. M. Brazil; +Costa Rica, +Panamá (both ZSM).

molesta Reiss, 1990: 108. M, Pex. Brazil.

verrucosa Reiss, 1990: 90. M, P, Lex. Brazil.

Unplaced valid species in Chironominae

Chironomus bulbosus Gerry, 1933: 97. M, F. Cuba; Puerto Rico.

Chironomus fulviventris Johannsen, 1905: 229. L, P, M, F. USA; Puerto Rico, NA. !C! 20.

Chironomus lugens Kieffer, 1906a: 19. Repl. name for *Chironomus lugubris* Williston, 1896: 274 (preocc. by Zetterstedt, 1850: 3490). M. St. Vincent. !C! 21.

Chironomus spiloapterus Williston, 1896: 273. M, F. St. Vincent. !C! 22.

Chironomus (*Polypedilum*) *griseistriatum* Edwards, 1931: 316. M. Argentina.

Chironomus (*Stenochironomus*) *ancudensis* Edwards, 1931: 313. F. Chile. !C! 23.

Parachironomus robustus Paggi, 1979: 50. M. Argentina. !C! 24.

Nomina dubia in Chironominae

Chironomus abjectus Kieffer, 1917: 354. F. Paraguay.

Chironomus antennalis Kieffer, 1917: 355. F. Paraguay.

Chironomus boliviensis Kieffer, 1917: 353. F. Bolivia.

Chironomus brasiliensis Wiedemann, 1828: 15. Incorr. subseq. spelling: "braziliensis". M, F. Uruguay; ?Argentina, ?Brazil, ?Paraguay. !C! 25.

Chironomus breviculva Kieffer, 1917: 351. M. Paraguay. !C! 25.

Chironomus chlorophilus Weyenbergh, 1886: 129. M. Argentina.

Chironomus curtispalpis Kieffer, 1917: 350. M. Paraguay.

Chironomus despectus Kieffer, 1917: 352. M. Paraguay. !C! 26.

Chironomus dorneri Malloch, 1915: 471. F. USA; ?Panamá. !C! 27.

Chironomus ferrugineus Macquart, 1838: 38. F. Brazil.

Chironomus fumeus Walley in Curran, 1934: 307. M. Guyana. !C! 28.

Chironomus jamaicensis Gerry, 1933: 96. M, F. Jamaica.

Chironomus lindygii Schiner, 1868: 26. M. Colombia.

Chironomus loricatus Kieffer, 1917: 349. M. Paraguay.

Chironomus macularis Weyenbergh, 1886: 128. M, F. Argentina.

Chironomus neofulvus Rempel, 1939: 211. M, F. Brazil.

Chironomus octopunctatus Loew, 1861: 33. M, F. Cuba. !C! 29.

Chironomus pectoralis Kieffer, 1917: 354. F. Paraguay.

Chironomus pseudofasciatus Gerry, 1932: 70. M, F. Jamaica.

Chironomus trilobatus Rempel, 1939: 209. M, F. Brazil.

Chironomus trimaculatus Macquart, 1838: 37. M. Brazil.

Chironomus willistoni Johannsen, 1905: 235. M. St. Vincent. !C! 30.

Polypedilum clavatum Kieffer, 1917: 356. M. Paraguay.

Polypedilum simulator Kieffer, 1925: 79. M. Argentina.

Genus *Psilochironomus* Sublette, 1966: 19.
Compare Ashe (1983: 46), but see !C! 28.

Tanytarsus tupungatensis Brèthes, 1909: 87. M. Argentina.

Tanytarsus virgo Kieffer, 1917: 357 [nec Goetghebuer, 1934: 291 (jun. prim. homonym; PA)]. M. Bolivia.

Invalid name in Chironominae

Chironomus quadripunctatus Kieffer, 1917: 348 (pre-occ. by Malloch, 1915: 437). F. Paraguay. !C! 31.

Unavailable names combined with Chironominae

Lenzia "patagonica" Brundin (1956b: 216) nomen nudum (ICZN Article 13a).

Genus "Lepidopodites" Brundin (1966: 428, 430) nomen nudum (ICZN Article 13b).

Subfamily Diamesinae

Genus *Diamesa* Meigen in Gistel, 1835: 66.
See Ashe (1983: 20).

mexicana Serra-Tosio, 1977: 100. M. Mexico.

reissi Serra-Tosio, 1977: 99. M. Mexico.

Genus *Heptagyia* Philippi, 1865: 635.
See Ashe (1983: 27). Incorr. subseq. spelling: "Heptagia". !C! 32.

annulipes Philippi, 1865: 635. F. Chile; ?Argentina.
Jun. syn.: *Chironomus lacteocinctus* Philippi, 1865: 600. M. Chile. !C! 32.

Genus *Limaya* Brundin, 1966: 404.
See Ashe (1983: 32).

longitarsis Brundin, 1966: 405. M, F, P, L. Argentina; Chile.

Genus *Mapucheptagyia* Willassen, 1995: 438.
Type sp.: *M. brundini* Willassen (orig. des. and monotypy).

brundini Willassen, 1995: 438. M, Pex. Chile.

Genus *Paraheptagyia* Brundin, 1966: 379.
See Ashe (1983: 40).

andina Brundin, 1966: 386. (?M) intersex, F, Pex. Bolivia.

cinerascens (Edwards, 1931: 266); (*Heptagyia*). M, F. Argentina; Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru.

nitescens (Edwards, 1931: 267); (*Heptagyia*). M. Argentina; Chile.

semiplumata (Edwards, 1931: 267); (*Heptagyia*). M, F. Argentina; Chile.

umbraculata Brundin, 1966: 390. M. Chile.

Genus *Reissia* Brundin, 1981: 120.
See Ashe (1983: 47). Objective syn.: *Araucania* Brundin, 1966 [nec Pate, 1947].

antiqua (Brundin, 1966: 400); (*Araucania*). M, F, P. Chile; Argentina.

gelida (Brundin, 1966: 402); (*Araucania*). M, F, P. Chile.

valdesiana (Brundin, 1966: 402); (*Araucania*). M, F, P, L. Chile.

Subfamily Orthocladiinae

Genus *Ancylocladius* Sublette & Wirth, 1972: 5.
See Ashe (1983: 10).

relucinus Sublette & Wirth, 1972: 5. M, F. Jamaica.

Genus *Antillocladius* Sæther, 1981: 4.
See Ashe (1983: 10).

antecalvus Sæther, 1981: 4. M, F. St. Vincent.

pluspilalus Sæther, 1982: 474. M. USA; +Nicaragua (ZSM).

Genus *Austrocladius* Freeman, 1961: 647.
See Ashe (1983: 12).

hamulatus (Edwards, 1931: 288); (*Spaniotoma* (*Orthocladius*)). M, F. Chile; Argentina.

heterogeneus (Edwards, 1931: 289); (*Spaniotoma* (*Orthocladius*)). M, F. Argentina.

hirtinervis (Edwards, 1931: 286); (*Spaniotoma* (*Orthocladius*)). M, F. Argentina.

obliquus (Edwards, 1931: 289); (*Spaniotoma* (*Orthocladius*)). M, F. Argentina.

Genus *Belgica* Jacobs, 1900: 106.
See Ashe (1983: 12).

antarctica Jacobs, 1900: 107. M, F. Not Neotropical.

Genus *Bryophaenocladus* Thienemann, 1934: 36.
See Ashe (1983: 13). Jun. syn.: *Cantomyia* Roback, 1962.

carus (Roback, 1962: 5); (*Cantomyia*). M, F. Panamá.

emarginatus (Edwards, 1931: 297); (*Spaniotoma* (*Smitthia*)). F. Argentina; Chile.

fortispinatus (Edwards, 1931: 296); (*Spaniotoma* (*Smitthia*)). M, F. Argentina; Chile.

Genus *Cardiocladius* Kieffer, 1912: 22.

See Ashe (1983: 15).

brasilienis Oliveira, 1949: 6. M, F. Brazil.

obscurus (Johannsen, 1903: 437); (*Thalassomyia*). M, F, L, P. USA; Puerto Rico, NA.

travassosi Oliveira, 1951: 133. M. Brazil; Peru.

Genus *Chunio* Haliday, 1855: 62.

See Ashe (1983: 17).

brasilienis Oliveira, 1950c: 494. M. Brazil; Argentina, Chile (Juan Fernandez Islands), ?Puerto Rico. !C! 34.

fuscipennis Wirth, 1952: 99. M, F. Chile (Juan Fernandez Islands).

marshalli Stone & Wirth, 1947: 214. M, F. USA; Bahamas, Jamaica, Virgin Islands, NA (Bermuda Islands).

schmitti Stone & Wirth, 1947: 217. M. Ecuador (Galápagos Islands).

Genus *Comptosmittia* Sæther, 1981: 20.

See Ashe (1983: 18).

dentispina Sæther, 1981: 20. M, F. St. Vincent.

Genus *Corynoneura* Winnertz, 1846: 12.

See Ashe (1983: 19).

ferelobata Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 9. M, F. Pex. Guatemala.

hirvenojai Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 12. M, ?Pex. Guatemala.

scutellata Winnertz, 1846: 13. F. Germany; Argentina, AU, HA.

Genus *Corytibacladius* Oliveira, Messias & Santos, 1995: 410.

Type sp. *C. gercinoi* Oliveira, Messias & Santos (orig. des. and monotypy).

gercinoi Oliveira, Messias & Santos, 1995: 410. M. Brazil.

Genus *Cricotopus* v. d. Wulp, 1874: 132.

See Ashe (1983: 19).

aberrans Johannsen, 1938: 220. F. Puerto Rico.

argentinensis (Kieffer, 1925: 84); (*Trichocladius*). F. Argentina.

bicinctus (Meigen, 1818: 41); (*Chironomus*). F. Austria; Mexico, AF, AU (Hawai'i), HA.

canditibia Sæther, 1981: 11. M. St. Vincent.

cantus Roback, 1960: 92. F, M. Peru.

conformis Curran, 1928: 12. M. Cuba; Puerto Rico. *crassimanus* (Kieffer, 1917: 362); (*Trichocladius*). F. Colombia.

currani, nom. nov. [for *Cricotopus insolitus* Curran, 1928: 11 (preocc. by Kieffer in Meunier, 1904)]. M, F. Puerto Rico.

debilis (Williston, 1896: 275); (*Orthocladius*). M. St. Vincent.

eleantatis Roback, 1960: 94. F. Peru.

lavaderos Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 13. M, F, P, L. Guatemala.

nalus Roback, 1960: 89. F, M. Peru.

nudisquamus Sæther, 1981: 12. M. St. Vincent.

oris Roback, 1962: 4. M. Panamá.

ornaticrus (Kieffer, 1925: 83); (*Trichocladius*). M. Argentina.

pilocapsulus Sæther, 1981: 6. M, F. Pex. St. Vincent.

rincon Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 16. M, F, P, L. Guatemala.

ruber Roback, 1960: 96. Incorr. orig. spelling: "rubrum" (ICZN Articles 31b, 32c(i)) F. Peru.

setis Roback, 1960: 93. F. Peru.

sylvestris (Fabricius, 1794: 252); (*Tipula*). A. Germany; Guatemala, Mexico, HA.

tanis Roback, 1962: 2. F, M. Panamá.

triannulatus (Macquart, 1826: 202); (*Chironomus*). A. France; Mexico, HA.

zuelis Roback, 1960: 93. F. Peru.

Nomen dubium in *Cricotopus*

balteatus (Philippi, 1865: 600); (*Chironomus*). A. Chile, ?Argentina.

Genus *Diplocladius* Kieffer in Kieffer & Thienemann, 1908: 6.

See Ashe (1983: 21).

cultriger Kieffer in Kieffer & Thienemann, 1908: 6. M, F. Germany; Nicaragua, HA.

Genus *Diplosmittia* Sæther, 1981: 29.

See Ashe (1983: 21).

harrisoni Sæther, 1981: 30. M. St. Lucia; St. Vincent. *recisa* Sæther, 1988: 45. M. Peru.

Genus *Edwardsidia* Sæther, 1990: 315.

Type sp.: *Spaniotoma* (*Limnophyes*) *philhygra* Edwards (orig. des.).

candicans (Edwards, 1931: 293); (*Spaniotoma* (*Limnophyes*)). M. Chile; Argentina.

philhygra (Edwards, 1931: 292); (*Spaniotoma* (*Limnophyes*)). M. Argentina.

Genus *Ichthyocladius* Fittkau, 1974: 92.

See Ashe (1983: 28).

neotropicus Fittkau, 1974: 101. F, pHM, P, L. Peru; ?Brazil.

Genus *Irisobrillia* Oliver, 1985: 1105.

Type sp.: *I. longicosta* Oliver (orig. des. and monotypy).

longicosta Oliver, 1985: 1109. M. Venezuela; Costa Rica, +Nicaragua (ZSM), St. Vincent.

- Genus *Linnophyes* Eaton, 1875: 60.
See Ashe (1983: 32).
- brachyarthra* (Edwards, 1931: 294); (*Spaniotoma* (*Linnophyes*)). M, F. Argentina; Chile.
- collaris* (Edwards, 1931: 295); (*Spaniotoma* (*Linnophyes*)). M, F. Argentina; Chile.
- griseatus* (Edwards, 1931: 296); (*Spaniotoma* (*Linnophyes*)). M. Argentina.
- guatemalensis* Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 19. M, F. Guatemala.
- mariae* Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 20. M, F. Guatemala.
- minimus* (Meigen, 1818: 47); (*Chironomus*). F. ?Germany; ?Chile (Juan Fernandez Islands), AF, AU, HA. Jun. syn.: *Linnophyes pusillus* Eaton, 1875: 60. F. Kerguelen Islands. !C! 35.
- subnudicollis* (Edwards, 1931: 309); (*Spaniotoma* (*Linnophyes*)). M. Argentina.
- Genus *Lipumetriocnemus* Sæther, 1981: 13.
See Ashe (1983: 33).
- glabralis* Sæther, 1981: 15. M, F. St. Vincent.
- Genus *Lopescladius* Oliveira, 1967: 417.
See Ashe (1983: 33). Includes "Cordites" Brundin (1966: 428) nomen nudum (ICZN Art. 13b).
- fittkani* Sæther, 1983: 287. M, P. Brazil.
- minutissimus* Oliveira, 1967: 417. M, F. Brazil.
- verruculosus* Sæther, 1983: 289. M, P. Mexico; NA.
- Genus *Mesosmittia* Brundin, 1956a: 163.
See Ashe (1983: 34).
- truncata* Sæther, 1985: 51. M. Panamá.
- Genus *Metriocnemus* v. d. Wulp, 1874: 136.
- abdominoflavatus* Picado, 1913: 284. L, P, F, M. Costa Rica; NA.
- costatus* Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 22. M, F, P, L. Guatemala.
- fuscipes* (Meigen, 1818: 49); (*Chironomus*). Not Neotropical. See !C! 61.
- lautus* Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 24. M. Guatemala.
- picipes* (Meigen, 1818: 52); (*Chironomus*). Not Neotropical. See !C! 61.
- tropicus* Kieffer, 1917: 363. F. Paraguay.
- virgatus* Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 25. M, F, P, L. Guatemala.
- Genus *Nanocladius* Kieffer, 1913: 31.
See Ashe (1983: 36).
- bubbrachiatus* Epler, 1986b: 320. P, L. Honduras; +Belize (leg. W. L. Shepard, det. M. Spies).
- Genus *Parametriocnemus* Goetghebuer, 1932: 22.
See Ashe (1983: 40).
- lundbeckii* (Johannsen, 1905: 302); (*Metriocnemus*). Repl. name for *Chironomus nanus* Lundbeck, 1898: 285 (preocc. by Meigen, 1818). M, F. Greenland; Guatemala, St. Vincent, NA.
- Genus *Paraphaenocladus* Spärck & Thienemann, 1924: 223.
See Ashe (1983: 40).
- exagitans* [(Johannsen, 1905: 303); (*Metriocnemus*). M. USA] subspecies *longipes* Sæther & Wang, 1995: 52. M. Costa Rica; ?Bolivia, ?Guatemala, St. Vincent, Trinidad. !C! 36.
- Genus *Paratrissocladus* Zavrel, 1937: 10.
See Ashe (1983: 41).
- acuminatus* (Edwards, 1931: 274); (*Cardiocladius*). M. Chile.
- Genus *Petalocladus* Sublette & Wirth, 1972: 1.
See Ashe (1983: 42).
- setosus* Sublette & Wirth, 1972: 2. M, F. Jamaica.
- Genus *Physonera* Ferrington & Sæther, 1995: 58.
Type sp.: *Spaniotoma* (*Smittia*) *nigroflava* Edwards (orig. des.).
- minuscula* (Edwards, 1931: 301); (*Spaniotoma* (*Smittia*)). M. Chile.
- nigroflava* (Edwards, 1931: 300); (*Spaniotoma* (*Smittia*)). M. Argentina.
- Genus *Pseudosmittia* Edwards, 1932: 141.
Type sp.: *Spaniotoma* (*Smittia*) *angusta* Edwards (orig. des.). See !C! 37.
- antillaria* Sæther, 1981: 29. M. St. Vincent.
- bilobulata* (Edwards, 1931: 299); (*Spaniotoma* (*Smittia*)). M. Argentina.
- digitata* Sæther, 1981: 25. M, F. St. Lucia; St. Vincent.
- forcipata* (Goetghebuer, 1921: 87); (*Camptocladus*). M. Belgium; Guatemala, HA.
- neobilobulata* Paggi, 1993b: 172. M. Argentina.
- Genus *Rhinocladus* Edwards, 1931: 268.
See Ashe (1983: 48).
- culicinus* Edwards, 1931: 271. F. Argentina; Chile.
- longirostris* Edwards, 1931: 270. M, F. Chile.
- Genus *Smittia* Holmgren, 1869: 47.
See Ashe (1983: 49).
- pratorum* (Goetghebuer, 1927: 101); (*Camptocladus*). M. ?Argentina, ?Chile (Juan Fernandez Islands) [doubtful identifications], HA.
- windwardensis* Sæther, 1981: 23. M, F. St. Vincent; St. Lucia.

Genus *Stictocladius* Edwards, 1931: 279.

See Ashe (1983: 50; as subgenus of *Diplocladius* Kieffer).

calonotus (Edwards, 1931: 282); (*Spaniotoma* (*Stictocladius*)). M, F. Argentina; Chile.

flavozonatus (Edwards, 1931: 281); (*Spaniotoma* (*Stictocladius*)). M, F. Argentina.

pulchripennis (Edwards, 1931: 280); (*Spaniotoma* (*Stictocladius*)). M, F. Argentina; Chile.

Genus *Symbiocladius* Kieffer, 1925: 565.

See Ashe (1983: 50).

wygodzinskiyi Roback, 1965b: 115. F, phM, L, P. Argentina; Chile. !C! 38.

Genus *Tempisquitoneura* Epler in Epler & De la Rosa, 1995: 50.

Type sp.: *T. merrillorum* Epler (orig. des. and monotypy).

merrillorum Epler, 1995: 56. M, F, P, L. Costa Rica.

Genus *Thienemanniella* Kieffer, 1911: 201.

See Ashe (1983: 52).

costalis (Edwards, 1931: 302), comb. nov.; (*Corynoneura* (*Thienemanniella*)). M. Argentina.

desertica Paggi, 1985b: 49. M. Argentina.

medialis Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 28. M, F. Guatemala.

semifimbriata Sæther, 1981: 32. M, F, P, L. St. Vincent; Costa Rica, Guatemala.

similis (Malloch, 1915: 413); (*Corynoneura*). F. USA; Puerto Rico.

spretta (Roback, 1962: 2); (*Corynoneura* (*Thienemanniella*)). M. Panamá; Guatemala, St. Vincent. Jun. syn.: *Thienemanniella sanctivincenta* Sæther, 1981: 37. M, F, P, L. St. Vincent.

Unplaced valid species in Orthoclaadiinae

Hydrobaenus (*Limnophyes*) *fernandezensis* Wirth, 1952: 101. M, F. Chile (Juan Fernandez Islands).

"Ljungneria" (nomen nudum) *patagonica* Brundin, 1963: 430. M. "mountain streams of the south Andes".

Metriocnemus *ancudensis* Edwards, 1931: 274. M. Chile. !C! 39.

Metriocnemus *aurantiacus* Edwards, 1931: 273. F. Chile.

Metriocnemus *fasciventris* Edwards, 1931: 319. M. Argentina.

Metriocnemus *griseovittatus* Edwards, 1931: 271. M. Argentina. !C! 40.

Metriocnemus *longicostalis* Edwards, 1931: 273. M. Chile. !C! 39.

Metriocnemus *subrostratus* Edwards, 1931: 272. F. Argentina.

Spaniotoma (*Eukiefferiella*) *claviculata* Edwards, 1931: 291. M, F. Argentina.

Spaniotoma (*Orthoclaadius*) *albitarsis* Edwards, 1931: 286. M. Argentina.

Spaniotoma (*Orthoclaadius*) *barilochensis* Edwards, 1931: 290. M. Argentina. !C! 41.

Spaniotoma (*Orthoclaadius*) *calomicra* Edwards, 1931: 285. F. Argentina.

Spaniotoma (*Orthoclaadius*) *eurynemoides* Edwards, 1931: 284. F. Argentina.

Spaniotoma (*Orthoclaadius*) *patagonica* Edwards, 1931: 290. M, F. Argentina.

Spaniotoma (*Smittia*) *magellanica* Edwards, 1931: 298. F. Chile.

Spaniotoma (*Stictocladius*) *almeidai* Oliveira, 1946: 279. M, F. Brazil.

Spaniotoma (*Trichoclaadius*) *brachypus* Edwards, 1931: 279. F. Argentina.

Spaniotoma (*Trichoclaadius*) *lateralis* (Walker, 1837: 332) [nec *Chironomus* *lateralis* Goetghebuer, 1934: 94 (jun. prim. homonym; PA)]; (*Chironomus*). M. Chile; Argentina.

Spaniotoma (*Trichoclaadius*) *latiforceps* Edwards, 1931: 278. M. Chile; Argentina.

Spaniotoma (*Trichoclaadius*) *luteibasis* Edwards, 1931: 278. F. Argentina.

Nomina dubia in Orthoclaadiinae

Camptocladius *petiolatus* Kieffer, 1917: 358. F. Paraguay.

Dactylocladius *boliviensis* Kieffer, 1917: 361. F. Bolivia.

Dactylocladius *longipalpis* Kieffer, 1917: 360. M. Bolivia.

Dactylocladius *peruvianus* Kieffer, 1917: 360. M. Peru.

Diplocladius *ioergenseni* Kieffer, 1909: 328. Incorr. orig. spelling: "lörgenseni"; incorr. subseq. spellings: "jörgenseni", and "jorgenseni". M. Argentina.

Metriocnemus *argentiniensis* Kieffer, 1925: 83. F. Argentina.

Orthoclaadius *chilensis* Kieffer, 1906b: 354. F. Chile.

Orthoclaadius *macrorhynchus* Kieffer, 1906b: 353. F. Chile.

Orthoclaadius *perpusillus* Enderlein, 1912: 106. F. Argentina.

Orthoclaadius (*Trichoclaadius*) *fissicornis* Kieffer, 1906b: 355 (subgeneric position on p. 356). M. Chile.

Genus *Pseudhydrobaenus* Brèthes, 1912: 219.

See Ashe (1983: 45). Incorr. (var.) orig. spelling

(ICZN Article 32c(iv)): "Pseudhydrobaenus".

Pseudhydrobaenus *porteri* Brèthes, 1912: 219. M. Chile.

Genus *Spaniotoma* Philippi, 1865: 629.

See Ashe (1983: 49).

Spaniotoma *bivittata* Philippi, 1865: 629. F. Chile.

Spaniotoma *unicolor* Philippi, 1865: 629. F. Chile.

Unavailable names combined with *Orthocladinae*
Genus "Ljungneria" Brundin (1963: 430) nomen nudum (ICZN Article 13b).

Genus "Tempesquitoneura" Epler & De la Rosa in Ferrington & Sæther (1995: 63) nomen nudum (ICZN Article 13a(i)).

Subfamily Podonominae

See !C! 44

Genus *Parochlus* Enderlein, 1912: 109.

See Ashe (1983: 41).

araucanus Brundin, 1966: 140 [not Brundin, 1963 (Name not made available; ICZN Article 13a)].
M, F, P. Chile (incl. Juan Fernandez Islands); Argentina. !C! 42.

ayseni Brundin, 1966: 175. M, F. Chile; Argentina.

chiloensis Brundin, 1966: 130. M, F. Chile.

crassicornis Brundin, 1966: 153. phM, P. Chile; Argentina.

cristatus Brundin, 1966: 175. M. Argentina.

darwini Brundin, 1966: 172. M. Chile.

duseni Brundin, 1966: 129. M, F. Chile; Argentina.

fascipennis Brundin, 1966: 179. F. Chile.

fuegianus Enderlein, 1912: 109. F. Argentina.

grandilobus Brundin, 1966: 133. M. Chile.

incaicus Brundin, 1966: 140 [not Brundin, 1963 (Name not made available; ICZN Article 13a)].
P. Bolivia; Peru.

kiefferi (Garrett, 1925: 8); (*Paratanypus*). Jun syn.:
Podonomus peregrinus Edwards, 1929: 296. Not Neotropical. See !C! 42.

montivagus Brundin, 1966: 165 [not Brundin, 1963 (Name not made available; ICZN Article 13a)].
M, phF, P. Chile; Argentina.

nigrinus nigrinus (Edwards, 1931: 258); (*Podonomus*).
M, F. Argentina; Chile (incl. Juan Fernandez Islands).

nigrinus peruvianus Brundin, 1966: 171. A, P. Peru; Bolivia.

pallidus Brundin, 1966: 133. M, F. Chile.

patagonicus Brundin, 1966: 140. P. Argentina.

pilosus (Bigot, 1891: 3); (*Tanypus*). F. Chile; ?Argentina.

selkirki (Wirth, 1952: 95); (*Podonomus*). M, F. Chile (Juan Fernandez Islands).

skottsbergi Brundin, 1966: 163. M. Chile.

spinipalpis Brundin, 1966: 137. M. Chile.

squamipalpis (Edwards, 1931: 258); (*Podonomus*). F. Argentina; Chile.

steinenii (Gercke, 1889: 153); (*Tanypus*). Incorr. orig. spelling: "Steinenii"; incorr. subseq. spellings: "Steineni", and "steineni". Not Neotropical. See !C! 43.

tricornis Brundin, 1966: 163. M. Chile.

trigonocerus Brundin, 1966: 148 [not Brundin, 1963 (Name not made available; ICZN Article 13a)].
M, P. Chile; Argentina.

tubulicornis Brundin, 1966: 165. M, phF, P. Argentina; Chile.

villaricensis Brundin, 1966: 137. M. Chile.

wellingtoni Brundin, 1966: 176. M. Chile.

Genus *Podochlus* Brundin, 1966: 240.

See Ashe (1983: 43).

beschi Brundin, 1966: 253. M, F. Chile.

conjunctus Brundin, 1966: 261. M. Chile.

flexistylus Brundin, 1966: 265. M, Pex. Chile.

gracilistylus Brundin, 1966: 265. M. Chile.

longisetus Brundin, 1966: 262. M, F. Chile.

magellanicus Brundin, 1966: 254. M. Chile.

osornensis Brundin, 1966: 266. M. Chile.

parvilobus Brundin, 1966: 265. M. Chile.

paynensis Brundin, 1966: 254. M. Chile.

pusillus Brundin, 1966: 262. M, P. Chile.

robsoni Brundin, 1966: 262. M, P. Chile.

simplex (Edwards, 1931: 263); (*Podonomus*). M, F. Chile.

subantarcticus Brundin, 1966: 266. M. Chile.

tenuicornis Brundin, 1966: 260. M, P. Argentina; Chile.

valdesianus Brundin, 1966: 266. M. Chile.

Genus *Podonomopsis* Brundin, 1966: 272 [not Brundin, 1963 (Name not made available; ICZN Article 13a)]. Type sp.: *P. nutica* (Edwards, 1931: 262) (orig. des. of Brundin 1966).

andina Brundin, 1966: 282. M, F, P. Chile.

brevipalpis Brundin, 1966: 285. M, F, P. Chile; Argentina.

illicsi Brundin, 1966: 281. M, F, P, L. Peru.

nutica (Edwards, 1931: 262); (*Podonomus*). M. Argentina.

torrentium Brundin, 1966: 284. M, P. Chile.

Genus *Podonomus* Philippi, 1865: 601.

See Ashe (1983: 43), but compare !C! 44. Jun. syn. *Ochilus* Enderlein, 1912.

acutus Wirth, 1952: 98. M. Chile (Juan Fernandez Islands).

albinervis Edwards, 1931: 261. M, F, P. Argentina; Chile.

apobambae Brundin, 1966: 230. M, F, P. Bolivia; Peru.

besti Brundin, 1966: 204. M, F, P. Argentina; Chile.

bipartitus Brundin, 1966: 206. M, P. Chile.

caranqui Roback, 1970: 150. M, F, P. Ecuador.

chilensis Brundin, 1966: 206. M, F, P. Chile.

decarthrus Edwards, 1931: 261. M, F. Argentina.

discistylus Wirth, 1952: 96. M, F. Chile (Juan Fernandez Islands).

edwardsi Brundin, 1966: 206 [not Brundin, 1956b: 220 (Name not made available; ICZN Article 13a)]. M. Chile.

fastigians Brundin, 1966: 228. M, F, P. Bolivia; Peru.
fittkaui Brundin, 1966: 223. M, F, P. Peru; Bolivia.
illiesi Brundin, 1966: 211. M, F, P. Chile.

inermis Brundin, 1966: 232. M, F, P. Chile; Argentina, ?Peru.

kuscheli Wirth, 1952: 95. M, F. Chile (Juan Fernandez Islands).

longispinus Brundin, 1966: 209. M. Peru; Bolivia.

maculatus Brundin, 1966: 238. M, F, P. Bolivia.

magellanicus Brundin, 1966: 208. M, P. Chile.

montanus Brundin, 1966: 216. M, F, P. Chile; Argentina.

nordenskoeldi Brundin, 1966: 234. M. Chile.

nudipennis Edwards, 1931: 262. M. Argentina; Chile.

orbiculatus Brundin, 1966: 224. P. Chile.

oreophilus Brundin, 1966: 219. phF, P. Chile.

parvicornis Brundin, 1966: 236. P. Bolivia.

paynensis Brundin, 1966: 234. M, F, P. Chile.

quito Roback, 1970: 157. M, F, P. Lex. Ecuador.

radonichi Brundin, 1966: 209. M, P. Chile.

regalis Brundin, 1966: 235. M, F, P. Bolivia; Peru, Ecuador.

reticulatus Brundin, 1966: 239. F, P. Chile.

rivulorum Brundin, 1966: 215. M, F, P. Chile; Argentina.

setosus Brundin, 1966: 232. M, F, P. Chile.

stigmaticus Philippi, 1865: 602. F. Chile (Type locality stated as forgotten). !C! 44.

uschuaiensis (Enderlein, 1912: 108); (*Ochlus*). F. Argentina. !C! 44.

valdesianus Brundin, 1966: 212. M. Chile.

Genus *Rheochilus* Brundin, 1966: 269.

See Ashe (1983: 47).

insignis Brundin, 1966: 269. M, F. Chile.

prolongatus Brundin, 1966: 271. M. Argentina.

Unplaced valid subspecies in Podonominae

Parochilus steinenii steinenii Brundin, 1966: 159. Incorr. orig. spelling: "steineni". M, F, P. Chile; Argentina. !C! 43.

Parochilus steinenii brevipennis Brundin, 1966: 162. M, F, P. Chile. !C! 43.

Nomina dubia in Podonominae

Genus *Paradiamesa* Brèthes, 1909: 86.

See Ashe (1983: 39).

Paradiamesa andina Brèthes, 1909: 86. F. Argentina.

Unavailable name combined with Podonominae

Genus "Podonomites" Brundin (1963: 428) nomen nudum (ICZN Article 13 a, b).

Subfamily Prodiamesinae

Genus *Monodiamesa* Kieffer, 1922: 287.

See Ashe (1983: 35).

bathryphila (Kieffer, 1918: 102); (*Prodiamesa*). Not Neotropical. !C! 45.

Unavailable name combined with *Monodiamesa* "chilensis" Brundin (1956b: 216) nomen nudum (ICZN Article 13a).

Genus *Prodiamesa* Kieffer, 1906a: 37.

See Ashe (1983: 44).

rufovitata Goetghebuer, 1932: 151. Not Neotropical. !C! 45.

Subfamily Tanypodinae

Genus *Ablabesmyia* Johannsen, 1905: 135.

See Ashe (1983: 9, 28). Sen. syn.: *Isoplastus* Skuse, 1889 (preocc. by Horn, 1880).

bianulata Paggi, 1988: 329. M, F. Argentina. !C! 46.

cinctipes (Johannsen, 1946: 271); (*Pentaneura*). M. USA; Bahamas, Belize, Guatemala, Mexico, St. Vincent.

costarricensis (Picado, 1913: 281); (*Isoplastus*). Incorr. subseq. spelling: "costaricensis". L, P, F. Costa Rica.

infumata (Edwards, 1931: 249); (*Pentaneura*). M. Chile; Argentina.

metica Roback, 1983: 239. M, ?F. Colombia.

monilis (Linnaeus, 1758: 587); (*Tipula*). A. "Europe"; ?Venezuela, HA, OR. !C! 47.

pelecnis (Walley, 1926: 64); (*Tanypus*). M, F. Canada; ?Puerto Rico, NA.

punctulata (Philippi, 1865: 599); (*Chironomus*). A. Chile; Argentina. !C! 48.

Genus *Alotanypus* Roback, 1971a: 95.

See Ashe (1983: 10).

venustus (Coquillett, 1902: 91); (*Tanypus*). USA. M. Costa Rica, Guatemala.

Genus *Clinotanypus* Kieffer, 1913: 157.

See Ashe (1983: 17).

brasiliensis Oliveira, 1953: 279. M. Brazil.

sallei Oliveira, 1953: 276. M. Brazil.

Genus *Coelotanypus* Kieffer, 1913: 154.

See Ashe (1983: 18).

amoenis Roback, 1963: 172. F. Brazil.

atus Roback, 1971a: 37. M, F. USA; Mexico, Puerto Rico.

cletis Roback, 1963: 174. Incorr. subseq. spelling: "cletic". M. Jamaica; Cuba.

concinuus (Coquillett, 1895: 308); (*Tanypus*). F. USA; Costa Rica, Mexico, +Nicaragua (ZSM), Puerto Rico.

delponte Edwards, 1931: 318. M. Argentina.

dimorphus Rempel, 1939: 215. Brazil.

feris Roback, 1963: 169. F. Surinam; Guyana.

humeralis (Loew, 1866: 3); (*Tanypus*). M, F. Cuba; Panamá.

insulanus Johannsen, 1938: 220. Incorr. subseq. spelling: "insulans". F. Puerto Rico.

lobensis Paggi, 1993a: 5. M, F, Pex, L. Argentina.

naelis Roback, 1963: 170. F. Surinam; Mexico, Panamá, NA.

olmecus Roback, 1965a: 33. M, F. Mexico; Nicaragua.

ringueleti Paggi, 1986: 139. M, F. Argentina.

ruficollis Edwards, 1931: 318. Incorr. subseq. spelling: "ruficolis". M, F. Argentina.

scapularis (Loew, 1866: 2); (*Tanypus*). Incorr. subseq. spelling: "scapulis". M, F. USA; ?Argentina, Mexico, +Nicaragua (ZSM), Panamá, ?Venezuela, NA.

tibialis Edwards in Lenz, 1939: 183. M, F. Brazil.

toltecus Roback, 1965a: 32. F. Mexico.

tricolor (Loew, 1861: 309); (*Tanypus*). F. USA; Costa Rica, Mexico.

viridiventris Edwards, 1931: 318. F. Argentina.

Nomina dubia in *Coelotanypus*

mendax (Lynch Arribáizaga, 1893: 234); (*Tanypus*). M, F. Argentina; ?Chile.

neotropicus (Kieffer, 1917: 339); (*Clinotanypus*). F. Paraguay; ?Argentina. !C! 49.

Genus *Djalmabatista* Fittkau, 1968b: 328.

See Ashe (1983: 21).

amancii Fittkau, 1968b: 344. M. Brazil.

antonii Fittkau, 1968b: 335. M, F, P. Brazil.

dellomei Fittkau, 1968b: 342. M. Brazil.

director Fittkau, 1968b: 332. M, P. Brazil.

ivanyae Fittkau, 1968b: 340. M. Brazil.

lacustris Paggi, 1984: 342. M, F, Pex, Lex. Argentina.

pulchra (Johannsen, 1908: 273); (*Protenthes*). F. USA; Brazil, ?Costa Rica, ?Guatemala, ?Mexico, Nicaragua, NA.

travassosi Carraro, Oliveira & Rego, 1992: 57. M, F. Brazil.

Genus *Fittkauimyia* Karunakaran, 1969: 75.

See Ashe (1983: 24).

crypta Serrano & Nolte, 1996: 252. L, P, M, F. Brazil.

Genus *Labrundinia* Fittkau, 1962: 372.

See Ashe (1983: 31).

fera Roback, 1987b: 218. M. Colombia.

fosteri Roback, 1987b: 218. M. Colombia.

hirsuta Roback, 1987b: 221. M. Colombia.

maculata Roback, 1971a: 278. M. USA; Mexico, Trinidad.

meta Roback, 1987b: 220. M. Colombia.

opela Roback, 1987b: 218. M. Colombia.

parabecki Roback, 1987b: 215. M. Colombia.

pilosella (Loew, 1866: 5); (*Tanypus*). F. USA; Mexico, Puerto Rico, NA.

separata (Edwards, 1931: 252); (*Pentaneura*). M, F. Argentina.

tenata Roback, 1987b: 214. M. Colombia.

Genus *Larsia* Fittkau, 1962: 339.

See Ashe (1983: 31).

fittkaui Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 3. M, F, Pex. Guatemala; +Nicaragua (ZSM).

pallesceus (Edwards, 1931: 251); (*Pentaneura*). M, F. Argentina.

planensis (Johannsen, 1946: 284); (*Pentaneura*). M. USA; Guatemala, Mexico, NA.

reissi Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 4. M, F, Pex. Guatemala.

Genus *Laurotanypus* Oliveira, Messias & Silva-Vasconcelos, 1992: 161.

Type sp.: *L. travassosi* Oliveira, Messias & Silva-Vasconcelos, 1992: 161 (orig. des. and monotypy).

travassosi Oliveira, Messias & Silva-Vasconcelos, 1992: 161. M, F. Brazil.

Genus *Monopelopia* Roback, 1962: 394.

See Ashe (1983: 35).

boliekae Beck & Beck, 1966: 335. M, F, L, Pex. USA; Colombia, NA.

Genus *Naclotanypus* Roback, 1982c: 135.

See Ashe (1983: 36).

viridis Roback, 1982c: 135. M. Colombia; +Surinam (ZSM).

Genus *Paramerina* Fittkau, 1962: 317.

See Ashe (1983: 40).

fasciata Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 6. M, F, Pex, Lex. Guatemala.

smithae (Sublette, 1964: 100); (*Pentaneura*). M. USA; Mexico.

Genus *Pentaneura* Philippi, 1865: 629.

(Includes subgenus *Hudsonimyia* Roback, 1971: 1; see Sublette and Sasa 1994: 8).

See Ashe (1983: 41 and 28), but see !C! 50.

cinerea (Philippi, 1865: 601); (*Chironomus*). M. Chile; Argentina. Jun. syn.: *Pentaneura grisea* Philippi, 1865: 630. F. Chile. !C! 50.

elisae Fittkau, 1962: 369. F, P. Chile.

inconspicua (Malloch, 1915: 371); (*Tanypus*). M, F. USA; Mexico, NA.
indecis (Williston, 1896: 276); (*Tanypus*). M, F. St. Vincent; NA.
vittaria Sublette & Sasa, 1994: 8. M, Pex. Guatemala.

Genus *Procladius* Skuse, 1889: 283.

See Ashe (1983: 44).

bellus (Loew, 1866: 4); (*Tanypus*). A. USA; Mexico, NA.

culiciformis (Linnaeus, 1767: 978); (*Tipula*). A. Sweden; Mexico, NA, PA. Jun. syn.: *Protenthes claripennis* Malloch, 1915: 387. M, F. USA.

etatus Roback, 1982b: 124. M. Colombia; Costa Rica.
mozambique Roback, 1982b: 124. M, F. Colombia.

stroudi Roback, 1982b: 122. M, F. Colombia.

Genus *Tanypus* Meigen, 1803: 260.

See Ashe (1983: 51). Sen. syn. (suppressed by ICZN). *Pelopia* Meigen, 1800.

catemaco (Roback, 1964a: 141); (*Pelopia*). M. Mexico.

lauroi Serpa-Filho & Oliveira, 1992: 259. M. Brazil.

lenzi, nom. nov. [for *Pelopia marginata* Lenz, 1950: 503 (preocc. by Kieffer, 1918a)]. L, P. Brazil. !C! 51.

neopunctipennis Sublette, 1964: 118. M, F. USA; Bahamas, Mexico.

punctipennis Meigen, 1818: 61. A. Type loc. not given; ?Argentina, ?Brazil, ?Chile, PA, NA, OR. Jun. syn.: *Chironomus pictipennis* Philippi, 1865: 599. A. Chile. !C! 52.

stellatus Coquillett, 1902: 89. F. USA; Brazil, Nicaragua, NA.

Unplaced valid species in Tanypodinae

Anatopynia apicina Edwards, 1931: 240. M, F. Argentina; Chile. !C! 53.

Anatopynia brunea Edwards, 1931: 244. M. Chile. !C! 53.

Anatopynia confluens Edwards, 1931: 246. M. Argentina. !C! 53.

Anatopynia dizona Edwards, 1931: 246. F. Argentina; Chile. !C! 53.

Anatopynia fuegiana Edwards, 1931: 243. M. Chile. !C! 53.

Anatopynia pallescens Edwards, 1931: 245. M, F. Argentina; Chile. !C! 53.

Anatopynia trizona Edwards, 1931: 247. F. Chile. !C! 53.

Anatopynia vittigera Edwards, 1931: 242. M, F. Argentina; Chile (incl. Juan Fernandez Islands). !C! 53.

Anatopynia xanthina Edwards, 1931: 245. F. Argentina. !C! 53.

Anatopynia (*Macropelopia*) *colombiana* Rempel, 1937: 414. M, F, P. Colombia.

Macropelopia roblesi Vargas, 1946: 80. M, F. Mexico.
Pentaneura marmorata Johannsen, 1938: 219. F. Puerto Rico; Mexico.

Tanypus brooksi Gerry, 1933: 94. M. Jamaica.

Tanypus flaveolus Williston, 1896: 275. M. St. Vincent; ?Puerto Rico.

Tanypus pubicornis (Fabricius, 1805: 43); (*Chironomus*). M. "South America"; ?Argentina. !C! 54.

Nomina dubia in Tanypodinae

Macropelopia bellipes Kieffer, 1925: 90. M. Argentina.
Procladius brevipalpis Kieffer, 1921: 182. M. Paraguay.

Tanypus bicoloripennis Kieffer, 1917: 335. F. Paraguay.

Tanypus bruchi Kieffer, 1925: 85. M. Argentina.

Tanypus cirratus Kieffer, 1925: 88. M. Argentina.

Tanypus crassistylus Kieffer, 1925: 90. M. Argentina.

Tanypus elongatus Kieffer, 1925: 85 (stat. nov.; see !C! 55.). M. Argentina.

Tanypus excavatus Kieffer, 1925: 89. M. Argentina.

Tanypus fiebrigi Kieffer, 1917: 336. F. Paraguay.

Tanypus fraterculus Lynch Arribálzaga, 1893: 233. M, F. Argentina. !C! 56.

Tanypus myrmecodon Kieffer, 1917: 338. M. Paraguay.

Tanypus neotropicus Kieffer, 1917: 336. F. Paraguay.

Tanypus pelargus Kieffer, 1917: 337. M. Paraguay.

Tanypus tenuistylus Kieffer, 1925: 88. M. Argentina.

Tanypus transversalis Kieffer, 1925: 86 (stat. nov.; see !C! 55.). M. Argentina.

Invalid name in Tanypodinae

Tanypus griseipennis Kieffer, 1917: 338 (preocc. by v. d. Wulp, 1859). F. Paraguay. !C! 57.

Subfamily Telmatogetoninae

Genus *Halirytus* Eaton, 1875: 60.

See Ashe (1983: 26). Jun. syn.: *Jacobsiella* Rübsaamen, 1906.

magellanicus (Jacobs, 1900: 107); (*Belgica*). M. Chile; ANT.

Genus *Telmatogeton* Schiner, 1866: 931.

See Ashe (1983: 51). Incorr. subseq. spelling: "Telmatogen".

alaskense Coquillett, 1900a: 395. M. USA; Mexico, NA.

atlanticum Oliveira, 1950a: 470. M. Brazil.

latipenne Wirth, 1949: 172. M, F. Mexico (Revillagigedo Islands).

nanum Oliveira, 1950a: 472. M, F. Brazil.

simplicipes Edwards, 1931: 307. M. Chile.

trochanteratum Edwards, 1931: 305. M, F. Chile.

Genus *Thalassomyia* Schiner, 1856: 218.

See Ashe (1983: 52). Incorr. subseq. spelling: "Thalassomyia". Jun. syn.: *Galapagomyia* Johnson, 1924.

bureni Wirth, 1949: 167. M, F. USA; Mexico, "to Panamá and the West Indies" (Wirth 1969).

cocosensis Hashimoto, 1979: 272. M, F. Costa Rica (Cocos Island).

frauenfeldi Schiner, 1856: 218. F. Italy; ?Uruguay, PA. !C! 58.

longipes (Johnson, 1924: 86); (*Galapagomyia*). M, F. Ecuador (Galápagos Islands); Mexico (Tres Marias Islands).

pilipes Edwards, 1928: 60. M, F. U.S. Samoa; Ecuador (Galápagos Islands), Mexico, AU, NA, OR. !C! 59.

Subfamily status unknown

Unplaced valid species in Chironomidae

Chironomus articuliferus Blanchard, 1852: 336. A. Chile. !C! 60.

Chironomus carbo Philippi, 1865: 600. M. Chile. !C! 61.

Chironomus maculatus Fabricius, 1805: 40. M. "South America". !C! 62.

Chironomus maculosipennis Kieffer, 1906a: 19. Repl. name for *Chironomus maculipennis* Blanchard, 1852: 335 (preocc. by Meigen, 1818). A. Chile. !C! 60.

Chironomus obscurellus Blanchard, 1852: 336. A. Chile. !C! 60.

Chironomus pallidulus Blanchard, 1852: 335. A. Chile. !C! 60.

Chironomus tessellatus Blanchard, 1852: 336. A. Chile. !C! 60.

Nomina dubia in Chironomidae

Burmeisteria photophila Weyenbergh, 1886: 130. M. Argentina. !C! 63.

Camptocladius nigripictus Bigot, 1891: 2. M. Chile.

Chironomus baraderensis Lynch Arribálzaga, 1893: 244. F. Argentina.

Chironomus confusus Lynch Arribálzaga, 1893: 257. Incorr. subseq. spellings: "confusus", "confusus". M. Argentina.

Chironomus delicatulus Philippi, 1865: 600. A. Chile.

Chironomus eburneocinctus Philippi, 1865: 599. F. Chile. !C! 32.

Chironomus hircus Weyenbergh, 1886: 129. ?F. Argentina.

Chironomus holochlorus Philippi, 1865: 600. A. Chile.

Chironomus innocens Weyenbergh, 1886: 130. ?M. Argentina.

Chironomus insignis Wiedemann, 1828: 547. F. Brazil.

Chironomus lepidellus Kieffer, 1906a: 19. Repl. name for *Chironomus lepidus* Weyenbergh, 1886: 130 (preocc. by Meigen, 1830). ?F. Chile.

Chironomus melas Philippi, 1865: 600. A. Chile.

Chironomus nocturnus Lynch Arribálzaga, 1893: 248. M. Argentina.

Chironomus pica Philippi, 1865: 600. A. Chile.

Chironomus platensis Lynch Arribálzaga, 1893: 255. M. Argentina.

Chironomus sanus Weyenbergh, 1886: 129. ?F. Argentina.

Chironomus severus Weyenbergh, 1886: 130. ?F. Argentina.

Chironomus tutulifer Weyenbergh, 1886: 130. Incorr. subseq. spelling: "tubulifer". A. Argentina.

Chironomus villosus Bigot, 1891: 3. M, F. Chile.

Invalid names in Chironomidae

Genus *Burmeisteria* Weyenbergh, 1886: 130 (preocc. by Gray, 1865, and by Salter, 1865). !C! 63.

Chironomus atomarius Lynch Arribálzaga, 1893: 248 (preocc. by Zetterstedt, 1850). F. Argentina. !C! 64.

Chironomus debilis Lynch Arribálzaga, 1893: 256 (preocc. by Meigen, 1830). F. Argentina. !C! 64.

Chironomus obscuripennis Lynch Arribálzaga, 1893: 243 (preocc. by Holmgren, 1869). F. Argentina. !C! 64.

Taxa removed from Chironomidae

Genus *Cotocripus* Brèthes, 1912: 451. Jun. syn. of *Culicoides* (*Oecacta*) in Family Ceratopogonidae acc. to Wirth (1974: 14.27).

Culicoides (*Oecacta*) *caridei* (Brèthes, 1912: 452); (*Cotocripus*). Acc. to Wirth (1974: 14.29).

Polymera hirticornis (Fabricius, 1805: 46); (*Chironomus*). In Family Limoniidae acc. to Savchenko et al. (1992: 232).

Genus *Psychophaena* Philippi, 1865: 628. Jun. syn. of *Culicoides* (*Oecacta*) in Family Ceratopogonidae acc. to Wirth (1974: 14.27).

Culicoides (*Oecacta*) *pictipennis* (Philippi, 1865: 628); (*Psychophaena*). Acc. to Wirth (1974: 14.36).

Genus *Tetrastoma* Philippi, 1865: 630. Jun. syn. of *Forcipomyia* (*Forcipomyia*) in Family Ceratopogonidae acc. to Wirth (1974: 14.3).

Forcipomyia (*Forcipomyia*) *fusca* Philippi, 1865: 630; (*Tetrastoma*). Acc. to Wirth (1974: 14.5).

2.2 Additional genera

In addition to the taxa listed in chapter 2.1, the sources surveyed contain a considerable number of genera only recorded from the Neotropical region through unnamed species. Such information has not previously been included in similar regional summaries, probably because its taxonomic accuracy was ranked below that of binominal records.

The present authors regard these data as important enough to merit a separate listing as given below. Apart from their importance in zoogeographic considerations, they help illustrate in striking fashion what comparatively large gaps remain in our knowledge of Neotropical Chironomidae.

A ? in the table below signifies information not provided by the sources quoted in the far right column. The symbol + marks a previously unpublished distributional record (compare chapter 2.1 under "Geographic data"). For abbreviations of life stages see the list in appendix chapter 4.2.

Taxa	Recorded Distribution	Life Stages	References
Subfamily Aphroteniinae			
<i>Aphroteniella</i> Brundin	Chile	Pex	Brundin (1966: 352)
[Jun. syn.: <i>Anaphrotenia</i> Brundin]			
Subfamily Chironominae			
<i>Cladotanytarsus</i> Kieffer [!C! 11.]	+Brazil	L, Pex	ZSM
	Costa Rica	A	Watson & Heyn (1992: 260)
	Mexico	M	ZSM. See !C! 11.
	Nicaragua	L	Palomäki (1987: 46)
	Nicaragua	L	Bylmakers & Sobalvarro (1988: 34)
<i>Gillotia</i> Kieffer	Brazil	Pex	Reiss (1984: 5)
<i>Glyptotendipes</i> Kieffer	Argentina	?	Bechara & Varela (1990: 52)
	Argentina	L	Marchese & Ezcurra de Drago (1992: 10)
	Brazil	L	Higuti et al. (1993: 69)
	Costa Rica	L	Watson & Heyn (1992: 259)
	Uruguay	L	Chalar (1994: 138)
<i>Harnischia</i> Kieffer	Costa Rica	P	Watson & Heyn (1992: 259)
	Ecuador	L	Turcotte & Harper (1982b: 143)
<i>Hyporhygma</i> Reiss	?	?	Ashe et al. (1987: 43)
<i>Microtendipes</i> Kieffer	Costa Rica	L	Watson & Heyn (1992: 259)
	Peru	L	Roback (1966: 331)
<i>Paracladopelma</i> Harnisch	Brazil	L	Trivinho-Strixino & Strixino (1993: 107)
	Costa Rica	A	Watson & Heyn (1992: 259)
<i>Paratendipes</i> Kieffer	+Bolivia	Pex	ZSM
	+Brazil	Pex	Ospina Torres (1992: 37ff.)
	+Colombia	M	ZSM
	+Costa Rica	M	ZSM
	+Panamá	M	ZSM
	Peru	L	Roback (1966: 332)
	Uruguay	L	Chalar (1994: 138)
<i>Pontomyia</i> Edwards	Belize	L, Pex, F	Bretschko (1981: 381)
<i>Robackia</i> Sæther	Argentina	?	Bechara & Varela (1990: 52)
	Brazil	Pex	Reiss (1984: 5)
<i>Saetheria</i> Jackson	+Brazil	Pex	Ospina Torres (1992: 51)
	+Colombia	M	ZSM
	+Peru	Pex	ZSM
<i>Stempellinella</i> Brundin	+Brazil	Pex	Ospina Torres (1992: 140)
<i>Stictochironomus</i> Kieffer	Brazil	L	Higuti et al. (1993: 69)
<i>Sublettea</i> Roback	+Brazil	Pex	ZSM
	Peru	Pex	Reiss (1984: 5)

Taxa	Recorded Distribution	Life Stages	References
Subfamily Orthocladiinae			
<i>Brillia</i> Kieffer [!C! 33.]	Ecuador	L	Turcotte & Harper (1982b: 143)
<i>Eukiefferiella</i> Thienemann	+Brazil	Pex	Stumpp (1993: 231)
<i>Heterotrissocladius</i> Spärck	Ecuador	?	Turcotte & Harper (1982b: 143)
<i>Krcnosmittia</i>	Ecuador	L	Turcotte & Harper (1982b: 143)
Thienemann & Krüger			
<i>Orthocladius</i> v. d. Wulp	Argentina	I	Wais (1987: 77)
	Costa Rica	A	Watson & Heyn (1992: 259)
<i>Parakiefferiella</i> Thienemann	Venezuela	Pex/L	Roback & Coffman (1983: 33)
<i>Paralimnophyes</i> Brundin	Mexico	?	Alcocer et al. (1993a: 410)
<i>Paratrissocladius</i>	Argentina, Chile, Peru	L/Pex	Brundin (1956b: 212/213/218)
Santos Abreu [Jun. syn.: <i>Syncricotopus</i> Brundin])	Costa Rica	L	Watson & Heyn (1992: 259)
<i>Psectrocladius</i> Kieffer	Argentina	I	Varela et al. (1983: 112)
	Brasil	L	Strixino & Strixino (1984: 385)
	Ecuador	L	Turcotte & Harper (1982b: 143)
	Peru	P	Roback (1966: 324)
<i>Rheocricotopus</i>	Peru	L	Roback & Coffman (1983: 40)
Thienemann & Harnisch	Puerto Rico	?	Cranston et al. in Wiederholm (1989: 235)
<i>Synorthocladius</i> Thienemann	Costa Rica	L	Watson & Heyn (1992: 259)
<i>Thalassosmittia</i>	Brazil	A, L	Oliveira (pers. comm.)
Strenzke & Remmert			
Subfamily Prodiamesinae			
<i>Monodiamesa</i> Kieffer	Chile	M, F	Edwards (1931: 268), Brundin (1956a: 65)
<i>Prodiamesa</i> Kieffer	Peru	phM	Roback (1966: 320)
Subfamily Tanypodinae			
<i>Apsectrotanypus</i> Fittkau	+Argentina	A, Pex	ZSM
	Costa Rica	L	Watson & Heyn (1992: 259)
<i>Bethbilbeckia</i> Fittkau & Murray	?	?	Murray & Fittkau in Wiederholm (1989: 47)
<i>Brundiniella</i> Roback	Brazil	L	Trivinho-Strixino & Strixino (1995: 21)
<i>Conchapelopia</i> Fittkau	Peru	Pex	Ashe et al. (1987: 36)
<i>Denopeloplia</i> Roback & Rutter	+Panamá	M	ZSM
<i>Macropeloplia</i> Thienemann	Brazil	L	Trivinho-Strixino & Strixino (1993: 107)
<i>Meropeloplia</i> Roback	Guatemala	Pex	Sublette & Sasa (1994: 6)
<i>Nilotanypus</i> Kieffer	+Bolivia	Pex	ZSM
	+Brazil	Pex	Schneiberg (1985: 115, 119)
	Costa Rica	P	Watson & Heyn (1992: 259)
<i>Psectrotanypus</i> Kieffer	?	?	Ashe et al. (1987: 37)
	?	?	Murray & Fittkau in Wiederholm (1989: 70)
<i>Thienemannimyia</i> Fittkau	Costa Rica	L, P, A/P	Watson & Heyn (1992: 259)
<i>Zavrelimyia</i> Fittkau	Brazil	L	Trivinho-Strixino & Strixino (1995: 43)
	Costa Rica	L	Jiménez & Springer (1994: 176)
	Ecuador	L	Turcotte & Harper (1982a: 414)

2.3 Taxonomic commentary

In the following, discussions of issues with taxa are sequenced in the same order applied to the preceding catalog chapters. Where more than one taxon is being treated, the name given in the first title line is the one determining the entry's position in the sequence.

Each individual discussion is given a running number shown leading off the title line. These numbers are directly referred to at the corresponding sites in the catalogs, using the marker format, e.g., !C! 15.

Subfamily Chironominae

1. *Chironomus antarcticus* Walker

The original distribution records include a locality given only as "Rio Grande" on Tierra del Fuego. If these specimens were taken along the lower course of the river by this name (which originates on the Chilean side of the island), or in the town of Rio Grande, then the species' distribution stretches into Argentina.

2. *Chironomus atripennis* Rempel

Originally described as a "*Chironomus (Calochironomus)*". The subgeneric name is now considered a synonym of *Dicrotendipes* Kieffer (See Ashe 1983: 14). Rempel's figure of the male hypopygium of *C. atripennis*, as well as immature material at ZSM associated by the original collector of Rempel's material, F. Lenz, shows the species is a *Chironomus*.

3. *Chironomus calligraphus* Goeldi

Goeldi's descriptions of eggs, egg strings, and larvae under this name do not represent *C. calligraphus* (compare Fittkau 1965).

The first author and several collaborators are presently preparing a manuscript employing morphological and karyological analysis to show that *C. calligraphus* ranges at least as far north as California and Florida. Published records from Argentina (Escalante 1983b, Masafferro et al. 1991) and from the Virgin Islands (Curry & Curry 1971) are reported from larval material only. In light of the paucity of knowledge on South American *Chironomus*, specific identifications from unassociated larvae must be considered tentative.

4. *Chironomus riparius* Meigen

Recorded from Argentina by Townes (1945: 125), and subsequently from Anegada (Virgin Islands) by Curry & Curry (1971: 312). However, the identity of Townes's concept of *riparius* with that of European authors is not beyond doubt. Compare !C! 9.

5. *Chironomus strenzkei* Fittkau

Multiple nomina nuda were produced by repeated publication of the species name (Syrjämäki 1965, 1967; Platzer 1967 (as "strenskei"); Platzer-Schultz 1968a, 1968b) without any accompanying description or diagnosis (ICZN Article 13). However, since names unavailable as nomina nuda may be made available later (ICZN 1985: 260), no new name is required.

6. *Chironomus wuelkeri* Sublette & Sasa, and
Chironomus wulkeri Philinkova & Belyanina

Philinkova & Belyanina (October 1993: 119) described two new species of *Chironomus* from Russia, one of which they named *C. "wülkeri"*. Although their appended English summary (op. cit: 123) contains the variant spellings "wulkery", and "wulkeri", the consistent use throughout the Russian text, as well as a previous announcement of the species descriptions (CHIRONOMUS 5: 8, April 1993), shows that "wülkeri" was the intended spelling.

Because of the use of the German Umlaut ü, Philinkova & Belyanina's original spelling is incorrect (ICZN Article 27), and must be changed to *wulkeri* (ICZN Article 32 d (i)(2)), incidentally one of the variant original spellings (see above).

Since "a one-letter difference between species-group names is sufficient to prevent homonymy" (ICZN Article 57f), the name *Chironomus wuelkeri* Sublette & Sasa is valid and does not need to be replaced. The above interpretations are supported by the two species' first listings in the Zoological Record (1995; Vol. 131/13C: 307).

7. *Chironomus xanthus* Rempel,
Chironomus domizii Paggi, and
Chironomus sancticaroli Strixino & Strixino

In 1939, J.G. Rempel described several new species from adults reared by F. Lenz in northeastern Brazil. Unfortunately, the fate of the type specimens for these taxa is unknown. Searches at all institutions, with which Rempel is known to have been associated, have not produced any of this material. However, Lenz's original collections, from which Rempel's specimens had been derived, have been preserved at ZSM. In these samples, the present second author was able to find several adult males, pharate pupae, and associated larvae without any doubt belonging to *Chironomus xanthus* Rempel.

This material had not been available, when Paggi (1977b) and Strixino & Strixino (1981) described *Chironomus domizii* and *C. sancticaroli*, respectively. Detailed comparisons by the present first author – based on the extensive descriptions of both latter species, as well as on adult males and larvae of *sancticaroli* at ZSM (from the type locality; leg. and det. Strixino & Strixino) – have yielded not a single character separating the 3 described morphologies.

Consequently, *C. domizii* and *C. sancticaroli* are here placed into junior synonymy with *Chironomus xanthus* Rempel.

The species is now known from 5 different localities from northeastern Brazil to northeast Argentina, as well as from the Pantanal region (Mato Grosso, Brazil).

8. *Chironomus attenuatus* Walker, and
Chironomus decorus Johannsen

The name *Chironomus attenuatus* Walker (1848: 20), sometimes treated as a senior synonym of *C. decorus*, is considered a nomen dubium (Oliver, Dillon & Cranston 1990: 43). The holotype adult female belongs with a complex of probably numerous (Martin 1979) closely related species of widespread distribution at least in the Nearctic region, for which *C. decorus* Johannsen (1905: 239) is at present the only workable name. Consequently, the identifications by Bay (1964; from Nicaragua) and by Curry & Curry (1971; Virgin Islands) must be considered highly unreliable.

9. *Chironomus dorsalis* auctores, and
Chironomus viridicollis v. d. Wulp

Meigen's *dorsalis*, listed as a nomen dubium in *Einfeldia* by Ashe & Cranston (1990: 278), can be placed in the subgenus *Chironomus* (*Lobochironomus*): see Cranston et al. (in Wiederholm 1989: 376). For the (?several) species of *Chironomus* sensu stricto erroneously identified with the name *dorsalis* by a number of authors, no valid name has yet been established (compare Ashe & Cranston 1990: 260). The latter authors give *Chironomus viridicollis* v. d. Wulp as a questionable synonym of *C. dorsalis* auctores.

Both *C. viridicollis* sensu Malloch (1915) and *C. dorsalis* auctores are treated as junior synonyms of *C. riparius* Meigen (also see !C! 4.) by Townes (1945: 124).

Pearse (1936: 151) records *viridicollis*, determined after Malloch (1915), from Mexico. Edwards's (1933b: 86) record from Argentina, sub "*Chironomus* (s.str.) *dorsalis* Mg., var.? (?*petiolatus* Kieff.)", does not allow taxonomic placement.

10. *Chironomus petiolatus* Kieffer

The type material of this species – including Kieffer's Chilean "var. *scutellaris*" (described as differing in size and coloration) – is considered lost in a fire at the Hungarian National Museum, Budapest. There may be material from Argentina and Chile labelled "*petiolatus* Kieffer" by Edwards (1931: 312) at The Natural History Museum (London). Also see the latter reference for a lengthy list of suggested (unproven) synonyms.

11. Genus *Cladotanytarsus* Kieffer, and
Cladotanytarsus viridiventris (Malloch)

Owing to the presence of at least one very similar, undescribed species in the U.S. Southwest, several published identifications of *C. viridiventris* are probably in error (J. E. Sublette, pers. comm.) Consequently, the listing of this species from Mexico by Alcocer et al. (1993a: 410) – based on unspecified immature material – may be considered doubtful. There are adults of several undescribed Mexican species of *Cladotanytarsus* at ZSM. Also see chapter 2.2!

12. *Cryptochironomus fulvus* (Johannsen)

The record from Nicaragua (by Bay 1964: 4) is doubtful, since the *Cryptochironomus fulvus*-group contains several species at present practically impossible to separate in the adult stage.

13. Genus *Cryptotendipes* Beck & Beck

According to the retroactive regulations of the ICZN, Lenz (1941) produced a nomen nudum by not designating a type species. Beck & Beck (1969) fulfilled all the ICZN's requirements for establishing the genus name, since they designated an eligible type species, and defined the morphology not only by indication (i.e. reference to Lenz), but also by including their own generic diagnoses for adults, larvae, and pupae. Therefore, according to ICZN Article 50a, the genus *Cryptotendipes* has been valid since – and must be credited to – Beck & Beck, 1969.

14. *Cryptotendipes daktylos* (Walley in Curran), comb. nov.

New combination based on original description of male hypopygium, as well as examination of type material by J. E. Sublette (pers. comm. April 1996).

15. *Dicrotendipes crypticus* Epler, and

Dicrotendipes embalsensis Paggi

Epler (1988b: 61) tentatively records *D. crypticus* from Paraguay, and suggests possible synonymy with *D. embalsensis* Paggi (both species established in 1987; priority unsolved!). Near-border records from the southwestern U. S. A. suggest that *crypticus* Epler ranges into the Neotropics at least in northern Mexico.

16. Genus *Endochironomus* Kieffer,

Endochironomus subtendens (Townes), and

Glyptotendipes viridis (Macquart)

Pearse (1936: 151) records "*Chironomus ?viridis* Macquart" from Mexico, most probably using Malloch's (1915) keys and description for his identifications (see !C! 9.). Townes (1945: 65) calls determinations of *viridis* sensu Malloch misidentifications, and subsumes such material under his new species, *subtendens*.

"*Endochironomus* sp." are also reported from Brazil (by Callisto et al. 1996: 52; 1 L determined using Wiederholm 1983), and from Ecuador (by Turcotte & Harper 1982b: 144). However, as stated by Cranston et al. (in Wiederholm 1989: 378), all records of *Endochironomus* "from outside of the Nearctic region ... must be reexamined in the light of Grodhaus (1987)".

17. Genus *Nilodorum* Kieffer, and

Nilodorum heterochirus Kieffer

Although the fate of Kieffer's type material of *N. heterochirus* is unknown, the species and its genus are considered recognizably described and valid. Edwards (1931: 320) regarded *heterochirus* as a junior synonym of *Chironomus brasiliensis* Wiedemann (see !C! 25.), but without a study of type material of either species that opinion is less than convincing. The old world species of *Nilodorum* auctores, nec Kieffer, have been transferred to *Kiefferulus* Goetghebuer by Cranston et al. (1990).

18. *Parachironomus supparilis* (Edwards)

Considered a "superspecies" with four discernible components by Spies et al. (1994: 81). Its distribution extends from Tierra del Fuego to the southeastern Nearctic (Epler 1995: 7.80).

19. *Tanytarsus oligotrichus* Rempel

Rempel (1939: 214) considered this species to belong into the "Subgenus *Cladotanytarsus*", but did not elaborate on his reasons. His figure of the male hypopygium shows a short median volsella without indication of branched setae. The types of *T. oligotrichus* so far have not been located. On the other hand, immature material at ZSM associated with this name by F. Lenz, the original collector of Rempel's adult specimens, falls within the present limits of *Tanytarsus*.

20. *Chironomus fulviventris* Johannsen

Since Johannsen (1938: 221), this species has usually been listed in *Pseudochironomus* (e.g. Oliver et al. 1990: 55). However, the illustrations given by Johannsen (1905) support Townes's (1945: 16) contention that Johannsen's "original series was mixed". The figured larval mentum and pecten epipharyngis, as well as the male hypopygium, point to the genus *Stictochironomus*, whereas other features (e.g. the larval antenna) are consistent with *Pseudochironomus*. No holotype or lectotype have been designated. The type series needs to be reevaluated for clarification.

21. *Chironomus lugens* Kieffer

Transferred to *Tribelos* Townes by Sublette (1967: 552), upon examination of a male newly designated as a lectotype. Grodhaus (1987: 243) considered *lugens* to belong into his new genus *Endotribelos*. A re-examination of the type material is needed to verify Grodhaus's opinion.

22. *Chironomus spilopterus* Williston

An unpublished 1996 list of type material at The Natural History Museum (London) contains 4 "syn-type" specimens sub *Polypedilum*. Townes (1945: 41) reports seeing a possible "cotype" female from the Cornell University collections, which "is apparently a specimen of" *Polypedilum pardus* Townes, but "does not agree well with Williston's figure of the wing pattern of *C. spilopterus*". A revision of the complete type series (8 specimens) is required.

23. *Chironomus (Stenochironomus) ancudensis* Edwards

Borkent (1984: 131f.) explicitly excludes *ancudensis* from *Stenochironomus* Kieffer, due to its separate (instead of fused) hind tibial spurs.

24. *Parachironomus robustus* Paggi

Refer to Spies et al. (1994: 92) for reasons to consider *P. robustus* as outside of the limits of *Parachironomus* Lenz.

25. *Chironomus brasiliensis* Wiedemann, and

Chironomus brevivalva Kieffer

Edwards (1931: 320) considered both *C. brevivalva* Kieffer and *Nilodorum heterochirus* Kieffer (see !C! 17.) to be junior synonyms of *C. brasiliensis*, and placed the latter under "*Chironomus (Nilodorum)*". These opinions were not based on examinations of any type material, and are not followed here.

The present junior author has examined the only specimens of *C. brasiliensis* (1 adult male, 1 female) still available in the Wiedemann collection at the Museum of Natural History, Berlin. Information on the attached labels (La Plata territory; leg. Beschke) leaves identity of this material with Wiedemann's types in doubt. Furthermore, on both of these specimens the abdomen has been lost. Through the courtesy of S. J. de Oliveira, the form redescribed as *C. brasiliensis* from Brazil (Oliveira 1955: 453) has been evaluated as belonging into *Axarus* Roback.

A detailed comparative study is required to determine the taxonomic position of any material recorded under the above names.

26. *Chironomus despectus* Kieffer

In 1921 (p. 186), Kieffer described a "var." of *C. despectus* – also from Paraguay – differing from the latter in several characters. Both series are believed lost in a fire at the Hungarian National Museum, Budapest.

27. *Chironomus dorneri* Malloch

Transferred to *Xenochironomus* by Townes (1945: 95), in spite of the author's admission (op. cit.: 96) that he could "not be sure that the male and female" he examined "are the same species or that either of them are Malloch's *dorneri*". Beck & Beck (1958, after Sublette 1966) state that "Malloch's description of *dorneri*, based on a female, would actually fit several species". The abdomen of the holotype was mostly missing even at the time of the original description (Malloch 1915: 471).

Despite the above, *dorneri* Malloch has been considered a member of *Axarus* since Roback (1963: 236) and Sublette (1966: 25). The latter author's suggestion of (senior) synonymy with *A. ochros* (Walley in Curran) is unconvincing in the light of several discrepancies between the species' descriptions.

28. *Chironomus fumus* Walley in Curran, and

Genus *Psilochironomus* Sublette

Sublette (1966: 19), upon examining the holotype of *Chironomus fumus*, erected the monotypic genus *Psilochironomus*, stating that the latter “may be distinguished... by the genitalia lacking superior and inferior appendages”. However, on page 20 (op. cit.), the hypopygium is said to be missing from the holotype specimen. The only remaining evidence consists of a simple drawing given with the original description, insufficient to ascertain the volsellar configuration. Consequently, both taxa in question here are considered nomina dubia.

29. *Chironomus octopunctatus* Loew

North American records under this name following Malloch (1915: 427) are based on misdeterminations (Townes 1945: 39).

30. *Chironomus willistoni* Johannsen, and

Xestochironomus furcatus (Johannsen)

Williston (1896: 275) briefly described the male of a “*Chironomus*, n.sp.” from St. Vincent. Johannsen (1905: 235) repeated the text of the original description, and named the species *C. willistoni*. Later, Johannsen (1942: 70) states that this action had been taken “rashly”, “without having examined a specimen”. Then he reports finding 2 adult female specimens from St. Vincent “bearing a label with the manuscript name “*Chironomus delicatulus*” in Dr. Williston’s handwriting”. Johannsen assumed that Williston was not aware of the latter name being preoccupied by Philippi (1865), and that the female specimens are conspecific with the male now named *C. willistoni*.

Sublette (1967: 548) deems Johannsen’s actions “highly questionable”, since that author’s “cotypes” had been only “subjectively associated” with a “very brief literature description”. Nevertheless, Sublette (op. cit.) proceeds to designate one of Johannsen’s female specimens the lectotype of *C. willistoni*, then relegates the latter (“an otherwise uncertain name”) to junior (!) synonymy with *Xestochironomus furcatus* (Johannsen).

Neither Sublette & Wirth (1972), nor Borkent (1984) mention the above synonymy, or comment on *C. willistoni* at all. The male type specimen of Williston’s is apparently lost. Sublette’s (1967) act of synonymization ignored the principle of priority, and in the light of his own initial judgement on Johannsen’s adult female specimens is not accepted here. Consequently, the taxonomic position and type status of the latter material is also seriously in doubt.

31. *Chironomus quadripunctatus* Kieffer (invalid name)

No replacement name is here proposed, because Kieffer’s taxon – if validly named – would have to be listed as a nomen dubium.

Subfamily Diamesinae

32. *Chironomus eburneocinctus* Philippi, 1865: 599,

Chironomus lacteocinctus Philippi, 1865: 600,

Genus *Heptagyia* Philippi, and

Heptagyia annulipes Philippi, 1865: 635

Brundin (1966: 396) placed *C. lacteocinctus* in junior synonymy with *H. annulipes*, based on comparisons of specimens from his own collections with an adult male believed to have been determined as *C. lacteocinctus* by Philippi. The latter specimen, however, apparently has not been considered part of the type series of *C. lacteocinctus*, since Brundin (op.cit.) ignored it when proceeding to designate a neotype (!) for this species, and there is no listing for *C. lacteocinctus* in Camousseight’s (1980) catalog of type specimens at the Chilean National Museum.

Brundin’s (1966: 396) descriptions do not agree with Philippi’s in all relevant details (e.g., the blackening of the crossvein RM in the wing), and his associations of the respective adult sexes may be considered no more than circumstantial. In synonymizing *C. lacteocinctus* with *H. annulipes* one also has to presuppose that Philippi, inspite of the generally fine details of his wing figures, in this case mistook a Diamesinae wing for that of a Chironominae (Philippi placed *Heptagyia* in “*Tipulariae gallicolae*”, but *Chironomus* in “*T. culiciformes*”). Finally, Brundin omitted discussion of *C. eburneocinctus*, a species at least as likely as *H. annulipes* to be the female match to *C. lacteocinctus*.

Following Brundin (1956a: 18), and Camousseight (1980), the types of all 3 species considered here must be regarded as lost, and a rigorous solution of the problem is therefore impossible. Consequently, since rejection of Brundin's arguments and actions would place common usage of the entire tribe Heptagyini into doubt, the respective positions of the above taxa in this catalog have been chosen favoring taxonomic stability over any other consideration.

Subfamily Orthocladiinae

33. Genus *Brillia* Kieffer

The original type species, *Metriocnemus bifidus* Kieffer, is a junior synonym of *Chironomus modestus* Meigen, 1830. The latter name, however, falls as a junior primary homonym to *C. modestus* Say, 1823: 13. Therefore, *B. bifida* (Kieffer) – as the oldest available synonym of *C. modestus* Meigen nec Say – becomes the valid name for the type species of *Brillia* Kieffer.

34. *Clunio brasiliensis* Oliveira

S. J. de Oliveira (pers. comm.) considers Roback's (1971) Puerto Rican specimens to be of a different species.

35. *Limnophyes minimus* (Meigen)

Single Neotropical record (Juan Fernandez Islands) by Wirth (1952: 100), from adult females determined as *L. pusillus* Eaton. Reexamination required (Sæther 1990: 66).

36. *Paraphaenocladus exagitans longipes* Sæther & Wang

All Neotropical material seen by Sæther & Wang (1995) for their generic revision has been placed in *P. exag. longipes*. The Guatemalan record (by Sublette & Sasa 1994: 26) is called "likely to" belong to the same taxon. Also compare Roback & Coffman's (1983: 38) *Paraphaenocladus* sp. (L. Bolivia).

37. Genus *Pseudosmittia* Edwards

Originally described by Goetghebuer (1932: 126), but without fixation of a type species, therefore a nomen nudum according to the retroactive ICZN Article 13b. On the other hand, Edwards (1932) met the requirements of the Code, describing the genus by inference (ICZN Article 13a(ii)), and designating an eligible type species. Consequently, following ICZN Article 50a, *Pseudosmittia* must be credited to Edwards (1932).

38. *Symbiocladius wygodzinskyi* Roback

Roback's type series has been found to contain a second species, descriptions of which (by the present first author) are in press.

39. *Metriocnemus ancudensis* Edwards, and

Metriocnemus longicostalis Edwards

An unpublished list of chironomid type material at The Natural History Museum (London), dated March 1996, registers these species under *Gynnometriocnemus*.

40. *Metriocnemus griseovittatus* Edwards

Sæther (1995: 38) considers this the only one of Edwards's (1931) species "likely to belong to" *Metriocnemus*, but did not examine the types.

41. *Spaniotoma* (*Orthocladius*) *barilochensis* Edwards

An unpublished list of chironomid type material at The Natural History Museum (London), dated March 1996, contains this species under *Austrocladius*. However, it was not among the Edwards species transferred to that genus by Freeman (1961).

Subfamily Podonominae

42. *Parochlus araucanus* Brundin, and
Parochlus kiefferi (Garrett)

According to Brundin (1966: 140), the records of *Parochlus kiefferi* (Garrett) from the Chilean Juan Fernandez Islands (by Wirth 1952: 94; sub *Podonomus*), and from Argentina and Chile (by Edwards 1931: 256; as *Podonomus peregrinus*), are based on misidentifications. Brundin subsumes all of these samples under his new *Parochlus araucanus*.

43. *Parochlus steinenii* (Gercke)

Brundin (1966: 159ff.) erected the subspecies *P. steinenii steinenii* and *P. steinenii brevipennis*, based on his own material from southern Chile and Argentina, and central Chile, respectively. However, in a letter to the junior author (dated 7/XII/1983) Brundin states that the above action had been taken without comparison of either Gercke's original material or description, and he concludes – upon reexamination – that his identification of *P. steinenii* had been in error.

Unfortunately, this information was never explicitly published. Thus, although Cranston & Martin (in Evenhuis 1989: 800) correctly give the species' distribution as limited to the Antarctic region, *steinenii* is still being quoted as present in South America (e.g., Convey & Block 1996: 4).

Brundin's South American specimens require revision to determine their proper taxonomic position.

44. Genus *Podonomus* Philippi,
Podonomus stigmaticus Philippi, and
Podonomus uschuaensis (Enderlein)

Philippi's single adult female specimen of *P. stigmaticus*, which became the nominotypical basis for its genus and later for the entire subfamily, must be considered lost (Brundin 1966: 185). Just as in the orthocladiine genus *Spaniotoma* Philippi, this lack of type material in combination with an insufficient original description should, by all means, have precluded the application of Philippi's names for "modern" taxonomic concepts (the same applies to the genera *Heptagyia*, and *Pentaneura*; see there). Unfortunately, beginning with Edwards (1929), the opposite has been the case. Refer to Ashe (1983: 43) for a discussion of some of the confusion in the case of *Podonomus*.

The latter author considers the diagonal, anterior wing "stigma" described by Philippi for *P. stigmaticus* a character diagnostic enough even in the absence of type material. In our opinion, this "stigma" is probably nothing more than the "thickened distal portion of R₁ and adjoining part of the costa" (Brundin 1966: 76) commonly found on wings of female Podonominae. For example, compare fig. 41b in Edwards (1931), incidentally given for *Podonomus simplex* (now in *Podochilus* !), the species Edwards considered the closest to *P. stigmaticus* of all the species known to him at the time (op. cit.: 264).

Ochilus Enderlein, synonymized with *Podonomus* by Edwards (1931: 252) without examining type material for either genus, would be available to represent the modern concept, since the holotype female of *Ochilus uschuaensis* Enderlein has been preserved (Brundin 1966: 225).

However, relegating *P. stigmaticus* to a nomen dubium – as did Brundin (1966: 185), but without the proper consequences (Ashe 1983: 43) – would require revision of taxonomy and terminology of the entire subfamily Podonominae. In the interest of taxonomic stability, *Podonomus*, and *P. stigmaticus* have been retained in this catalog.

Subfamily Prodiamesinae

45. *Monodiamesa bathyphila* (Kieffer, 1918: 102), and
Prodiamesa rufovittata Goetghebuer

Recorded from Chile as "*Prodiamesa bathyphila*, Kieff. (?)" by Edwards (1931: 268). Later considered (by Edwards in Pagast 1947: 584) as "probably identical with *P. rufovittata*". Found again by Brundin, who called the Chilean specimens "without doubt an independent species" (1956a: 65) in *Monodiamesa*.

46. *Ablabesmyia bianulata* [sic!] Paggi

The original publication was printed with the article header on page 329 giving the date as “1987 (1985)”. However, on the inside back cover of the journal issue containing this paper, there is a note fixing the printing date as “April 1988”.

47. *Ablabesmyia monilis* (Linnaeus)

The only plausible Neotropical record (Solabarrieta & Weibezahn 1980: 247, 258) is reportedly based on determinations of larvae by Sæther. However, the above authors alternatively list the same taxon as “cf. *monilis* (L.)” (op. cit.: 257). Also see !C! 55.

48. *Ablabesmyia punctulata* (Philippi)

Edwards (1931: 248) subsumes *Tanypus pubicornis* (Fabricius) sensu Lynch Arribálzaga (1893: 232) – but not sensu Fabricius! – under *A. punctulata*. However, the leg coloration of *punctulata* as given by Philippi and Edwards differs markedly from the descriptions for *pubicornis* (also see !C! 54.).

49. *Coelotanypus neotropicus* (Kieffer)

Edwards (1931: 317) transfers the species – originally described from an adult female – to *Coelotanypus*, based on an adult male he collected in Argentina. Kieffer’s description may be interpreted as representing a species of *Coelotanypus*, but his type material is deemed destroyed in a fire at the Hungarian National Museum, Budapest. Especially in light of the often pronounced sexual dimorphism in adults of *Coelotanypus*, Edwards’s determination is here considered doubtful. The latter author also incorrectly called his male specimen the holotype (1931: 317).

Roback (1965a: 40) calls his own earlier record of *C. neotropicus* (Kieffer) from Panamá (Roback 1962: 1) a misdetermination of *C. scapularis* (Loew). Hogue (1975), and Zaret (1984) quote Roback’s erroneous record.

50. Genus *Pentaneura* Philippi,
Pentaneura cinerea (Philippi), and
Pentaneura grisea Philippi

For all these taxa, as with the genera *Heptagyia*, *Podonomus* (see there), and *Spaniotoma*, Edwards’s belief that specimens he was studying represented Philippi’s concepts was based not on examinations of type material, but solely on similarities selectively derived from the literature. In the case of *Pentaneura*, Edwards (1931: 248) dismisses such features as a highly aberrant wing venation, and palps about half as long as the antennae, and ignores Philippi’s statement that the tibial apices are unarmed. Edwards’s subsequent synonymization of *P. grisea* with what he perceived to be Philippi’s *Chironomus cinereus* is based on little more than possibly identical type localities (Edwards 1931: 251).

Fittkau (1962: 366), when redefining the modern understanding of *Pentaneura*, acknowledged the above problems, but decided to maintain Edwards’s synonymy and nomenclature. However, Fittkau’s (op. cit.) recognition of a “lectotype of *Pentaneura cinerea*” from Edwards’s material is invalid. If, in the interest of taxonomic stability, current usage of the names *Pentaneurini*, *Pentaneura*, and *P. cinerea* is to be upheld, a neotype should be designated upon revision of Edwards’s specimens in the latter name.

51. *Tanypus lenzi*, nom. nov.

Lenz’s publication contains information on his sampling locality, but no mention of individual (type) specimens. However, among the material from the Lenz collections preserved at ZSM, the junior author has discovered the specimens the descriptions of *Pelopia marginata* Lenz were based on. The labels contain the proper species and locality information in Lenz’s handwriting, and morphological details of the slide-mounted parts clearly match the figures given in the original paper.

In accordance with ICZN (1985) Recommendation 72B, this external evidence is considered sufficient to regard this material as the undeclared type series of *Pelopia marginata* Lenz. Consequently, to establish an unmistakable taxonomic basis for *Tanypus lenzi*, the following designations are made.

Lectotype: Prepupal larva; Brazil, “Parahyba” (=Paraíba), Campina Grande, Açude Doublo; 28/II/1934; leg. F. Lenz. Paralectotypes: 2 Pex, 1 L, 1 partial L, 6 L heads; otherwise as above. All at ZSM.

52. *Tanypus punctipennis* Meigen, and
Chironomus pictipennis Philippi

There are several Neotropical records of *T. punctipennis*, published by different authors, but they are either from larvae only, or carry a "var." or "?" behind the species name.

C. pictipennis was synonymized with *T. punctipennis* by Edwards (1931: 239). Since Philippi's type material was not studied for that action, and the original description is very brief, the synonymy may be regarded as questionable. Moreover, with Philippi's collections considered almost completely lost, *C. pictipennis* is a nomen dubium.

53. Genus *Anatopynia* Johannsen (sensu Edwards)

Edwards (1931: 239) considered *Macropelopia* and *Psectrotanypus* to be synonyms of *Anatopynia*. As a result, many South American forms described in the latter genus can not be placed without reexamination. Compare Fittkau (1962: 114) for a listing of species possibly belonging into *Macropelopia*.

54. *Tanypus pubicornis* (Fabricius)

Wiedemann (1820: 37) repeats the original description (sub *Chironomus*), then transfers the species to *Tanypus* three pages later (op. cit.: 40, compare Wiedemann 1828: 18). This was apparently based on an examination of type material, of which 1 specimen is still available in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen (Zim-sen 1964: 452). Lynch Arribálzaga's record from Argentina (1893: 232) may be a misidentification, since the adult abdominal markings he describes were not mentioned by the older authors. Also see !C! 48., and !C! 56.

55. *Tanypus elongatus* Kieffer, and
Tanypus transversalis Kieffer

Each described as a "var." of *Ablabesmyia monilis* (L.). However, Kieffer's descriptions of the adult male hypopygia rule out specific identity with *A. monilis* in both cases.

56. *Tanypus fraterculus* Lynch Arribálzaga

Lynch A. calls this species very similar to *Tanypus pubicornis* (Fabricius) – see !C! 54. – and to *Ablabesmyia annulata* (Say).

57. *Tanypus griseipennis* Kieffer (invalid name)

No replacement name is here proposed, because Kieffer's taxon – if validly named – would have to be listed as a nomen dubium.

Subfamily Telmatogetoninae

58. *Thalassomyia frauenfeldi* Schiner

Record based on 2 independent collections of adult females from Montevideo (Edwards 1926, 1931). However, the "status of... Atlantic populations of *T. frauenfeldi* Schiner needs reexamination" (Cranston in Wiederholm 1989: 19).

59. *Thalassomyia pilipes* Edwards

Distribution based on Wirth (1969). Not listed in the Nearctic catalog (Oliver et al. 1990). Australasian catalog (Cranston & Martin 1989) does not recognize American records.

Subfamily status unknown

60. *Chironomus articuliferus* Blanchard,
Chironomus maculosipennis Kieffer,
Chironomus obscurellus Blanchard,
Chironomus pallidulus Blanchard, and
Chironomus tessellatus Blanchard

Type material reportedly available at the French National Museum of Natural History, Paris (L. Matile, pers. comm.).

61. *Chironomus carbo* Philippi

Holotype reportedly available at the Chilean National Museum, Santiago (Camousseight 1980: 25). The synonymies with *Metriocnemus fuscipes* (Meigen) and/or *M. picipes* (Meigen) suggested by various authors (Lynch Arribálzaga 1893: 257, Kieffer 1906b: 31, Brèthes 1907: 281) were derived only from perceived agreement in described size and coloration, and are not accepted here.

62. *Chironomus maculatus* Fabricius

Two type specimens are reportedly available at the Royal Museum, Copenhagen (Zimsen 1964: 451).

63. *Burmeisteria photophila* Weyenbergh, and

Genus *Burmeisteria* Weyenbergh (invalid name)

The genus was considered a junior synonym of *Chironomus* by Lynch Arribálzaga (1893: 242), but the original description contains sufficient features to the contrary (also compare Ashe 1983: 13). However, in the absence of Weyenbergh's type material, *B. photophila* has to be regarded as a nomen dubium. *Burmeisteria* Weyenbergh is a junior primary homonym (see section 2.1 under "Invalid names in Chironomidae").

64. *Chironomus atomarius* Lynch Arribálzaga,

Chironomus debilis Lynch Arribálzaga, and

Chironomus obscuripennis Lynch Arribálzaga (invalid names)

No replacement names are here proposed, because Lynch A.'s taxa – if they were validly named – would have to be listed as nomina dubia.

3 Bibliography

The following list gives all titles verified by the authors as containing information on Caribbean, Central, and South American Chironomidae, as well as the other references cited in this publication.

Only those entries followed by the code "NT+" contain first-hand data on the fauna treated here. Citations for originally extralimital genus (not species!) descriptions without any Neotropical contents have not been included below. Such titles are generally available from Ashe (1983).

From those works covering Chironomidae at family level only, the authors have extracted a more or less personal selection. On the other hand, with papers reporting genus- and species-group level data, no subjective criteria such as reliability of the taxonomic information contained were imposed for inclusion.

Apart from those papers directly quoted in this volume, any large series of publications on a common project is represented only by individual citations serving as sources to the remaining bibliography (e.g. Marchese & Ezcurra de Drago 1992, Wiederholm 1983-1989).

Individual authors' names consisting of more than one word are carried beginning with the first capital letter of the first clearly recognizable surname (e.g. "De la Rosa", but "Oliveira, de", and "Ospina Torres, R.", not "Torres, R. O.").

Same-year titles by any particular (combination of) author(s) are listed in chronological order, with lower case letter suffixes following the year number. For titles whose actual appearance dates deviate from the ones published in the papers themselves, or from those commonly cited, each correct date is given first, followed, in parentheses, by the erroneous date(s) flanked by quotation marks (e.g. Bidawid & Fittkau 1996 ("1995")). Information relevant to the above issues was derived from:

- direct evidence (e.g. actual printing dates published on journal covers or editorial pages)
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4 Appendix

4.1 Index

Individual taxa listed below in *boldface italics* are considered **both** to bear non-dubious names **and** to at least possibly occur in the Neotropics. See chapter 2.1 under "Typographics".

Since the catalog contains names of widely differing taxonomic precision, the genus and species name combination in any particular index entry line is not necessarily reliable by itself. Always consult the text page referred to!

Index page numbers given in *italics* refer to an entry in the taxonomic commentary (chapter 2.3).

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<i>tutulifer</i> Weyenbergh, <i>Chironomus</i>	83	<i>zonarius</i> Borkent, <i>Stenochironomus</i>	73
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<i>umayo</i> Roback & Coffman, <i>Polypedilum</i>	72		
<i>umbraculata</i> Brundin, <i>Paraheptagyia</i>	75		

General

Art.	(ICZN) Article
coll(s).	collection(s)
des.	designation
ICZN	International Code of Zoological Nomenclature
incl.	including
incorr.	incorrect
jun.	junior
loc.	locality
misid.	misidentifications
orig.	original(ly)
preocc.	preoccupied
prim.	primary
rec.	record
sen.	senior
subseq.	subsequent
var.	variant
ZSM	Zoologische Staatssammlung, München

Life stages

A	unspecified adult
E	egg or egg mass
ex	exuviae
F	adult female
I	unspecified immatures
K	larval karyotype
L	larva
M	adult male
P	pupa
ph	pharate
T	larval tube

World regions

AF	Afrotropical
ANT	Antarctic and subantarctic islands
AU	Australasian and Oceanian
HA	Holarctic
NA	Nearctic
PA	Palaearctic
OR	Oriental